

THE HISTORY OF
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND ITS PARENT INSTITUTIONS

1886-1993



BY LYNN M. HILTON, PH.D.

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PREFACE

THERE can be no doubt that LDS Business College and its parent institutions were founded to transmit a sense of values and religious ideals to a new generation of Mormons. The original organizers said it again and again. For example, in 1927 President F. Y. Fox said the chief aim of the LDS Business College “is to produce graduates who will be worthy citizens of the United States and true followers of Jesus Christ.”¹

By 1886 the Saints already had schools of various kinds but access to them was limited. As early as 1831 a revelation was received by the Prophet Joseph Smith regarding the teaching of LDS children, and he was instructed to obtain books for their use (D&C 55:4). Once established in Utah, the foremost leaders organized private elementary schools for their children, and each of the original nineteen ecclesiastical wards in Salt Lake were asked to build an adobe school house for the benefit of the children. But at best only the beginnings of an education were provided, and at worst many children did not or could not attend at all.

By 1886 the Latter-day Saint way of life was under siege by the U.S. federal marshals who were acting under the anti-polygamy Edmunds-Tucker Laws of 1882 and 1886. They arrested the LDS leaders, disincorporated the Church, and confiscated much Church property. The concern of the founders of this school was for their children to be educated so they would remain faithful members of the Church notwithstanding the religious persecution all about them. In fact, the original founder, William B. Dougall, wrote there was “an anxiety to

have the principles of the Gospel impressed upon the minds of the youth.”² These words were sent to Church President John Taylor who was hiding in the underground to avoid arrest for unlawful cohabitation. President Taylor agreed and arranged for the school to start in the Social Hall. It is hard to comprehend how men fleeing arrest by federal marshals and witnessing the collapse of their culture and way of life could focus on founding a school for their children. But that is what happened.

The financial poverty of the Saints hampered the work, but the school was founded and began a remarkable growth. Looking back, it is difficult to see how the early school leaders and faculty could continue. They took it step by step. In the early years the school was considered a temporary entity. It used borrowed or rented quarters and was budgeted only to the end of the academic year. During the 1890’s, each new academic year was planned for only a week or two before classes began and only after the board found funds for the new year. There was virtually no forward planning. Only by the inspiration of Heaven could any of the leaders have seen what became a glorious future.

From an insignificant school in 1886, occupying a single room of no great capacity, with a single teacher and a mere handful of elementary pupils, it has gradually increased until it is now recognized as one of the largest and best institutions of its type in the United States.³

Approximately 76,000 students have graduated from the school over its 107-year history. There were no graduates until 1891 and then only one that year. But subsequently the numbers increased

into the thousands. In 1927 Dr. Adam S. Bennion said of the graduates that in addition to learning how to do the work of the world, they had been instructed in

reverence for things sacred, respect for superiors, tolerance for those of different opinions; helpfulness, cooperation, friendship, continuance of habits of prayer, worship, service to God and man, of clean living, right thinking, good reading, wholesome recreation, vigorous study, regularity and dependability, thrift and self examination.⁴

The result in the lives of the youth was worth all the sacrifice and effort spent in this educational enterprise.

By hindsight, we stand 107 years later and marvel at their achievements. Our thanks to those whose history we record here seems inadequate, but we offer it from our hearts anyway.

After a call by the First Presidency of the Church,⁵ as a Church service missionary to the LDS Business

College, I was assigned the task of preparing this historical record of the school by President Kenneth H. Beesley. The work has continued on a part-time basis from January 1991 through July 1992. It has been a labor of love on my part for those noble educators who have gone before. In the meanwhile, President Beesley has retired and this historical project has been completed under the administration of President Stephen K. Woodhouse.

*Lynn M. Hilton, Ph.D.
February 22, 1994
Salt Lake City, Utah*

¹ "L.D.S.C. Aims to Produce Better Religious Spirit," *Deseret News*, September 6, 1927.

² William B. Dougall, Letter to President John Taylor (College Journal History, unpublished), September 17, 1886.

³ R. Ferris Kirkham, Story of the LDS Business College, Salt Lake City, Utah (unpublished typescript, 1970), page 1.

⁴ *Deseret News*, September 6, 1927.

⁵ See Appendix F, herein.

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OVERVIEW 1886 – 1993

THIS is the history of a wonderful old school located in Salt Lake City, Utah. It contains stories of faith, dedication, achievement, and overcoming obstacles – perhaps unsurpassed in LDS Church literature. This history is composed of nine mini-histories, each of which addresses an aspect of school life and follows it for the duration of the institution. One chapter is given to each of nine areas: student activities, student enrollment, curriculum, religious instruction, faculty and staff, principals and presidents, governing boards, campus locations, and school finance.

This opening chapter is an overview of all these subjects and orients the reader to the significant points in the history of LDS Business College and the several preceding schools, called “parent institutions.”

Through the 107-year history of this college, there is one common thread: the job opportunities and payrolls available to students upon graduation. The constant clamor by hundreds of businesses and commercial institutions in the Salt Lake Valley for more and better prepared graduates has been the impetus to create and mold this school into what it is today. If no jobs had been waiting at the end of school, the college would have failed, no matter how many classes or budgets or faculty or even great presidents were there. In a very real sense, this school is the product of free market influences in a capitalistic, competitive world and yet based on ethics and religion.

From an insignificant school occupying a single small room with one teacher and a handful of elementary pupils, the enterprise now known as LDS

Business College has gradually developed till it is now generally recognized as one of the best institutions of this type in the West. The school is unique in that it was built on the principles of religion. In July 1886, William B. Dougall discussed with Dr. Karl G. Maeser, principal of the Brigham Young Academy in Provo, Utah, the establishment of an academy in Salt Lake City similar to the academy at Provo. He had seen the good effects of the Provo institution in the lives of his own and others’ children and wished to see that influence increased. Maeser responded that if means could be provided to raise a suitable building, furnish it properly, and pay the salary of an instructor, he would see that a capable teacher was obtained to conduct the school.

Shortly after this, Dougall laid the matter before Angus M. Cannon, president of the Salt Lake Stake. President Cannon gave his hearty endorsement to the idea and advised Brother Dougall to draft a subscription paper and take it to a number of important and well-to-do persons in the city. Before doing so, however, it would seem Mr. Dougall wished to query a few of his friends concerning his plans. Accordingly, he called a meeting one morning at the old bookstore of James Dwyer. At the appointed hour, the following men met at Mr. Dwyer’s store: William B. Dougall, William A. Rossiter, William H. Rowe, Francis Cope, Nelson A. Empey, John Nicholson, and James Dwyer. The store had been ravaged by a disastrous fire the day before this, so all those who were present at the meeting sat on boxes and other improvised seats while water dripped down upon them from the partly destroyed roof.

Brother Dougall put his plans before the meeting, and one of those present said that the discussion took on “every animated form in favor of a church school”¹ in Salt Lake City. The only definite business transacted; however, was the passing of a motion that another meeting be called and that President Angus M. Cannon be invited to attend. It is not known whether it was during this first meeting or afterwards that the subscription paper was signed by the seven men. This meeting, it is believed, was the first one ever held in the interest of what later became the Latter-day Saints’ University and the LDS Business College.

The subscription list was afterward passed around among others. Though it is not known how many signed it or who all of them were, besides those already mentioned, we know that it was signed by Angus M. Cannon, Spencer Clawson, Rodney C. Badger, and Bishop Leonard G. Hardy.² Another subscription paper was signed by Elder Wilford Woodruff, once for the Church and again for himself. George Q. Cannon, counselor in the First Presidency also signed it, as did others.

Meantime, Dougall was busy arranging for a place where the school might be held. He obtained permission from President John Taylor, who was hiding in the underground at the time, to use the Church’s Social Hall for this purpose. Dr. Maeser, true to his promise to provide a capable teacher, proposed Willard Done, a young man 21 years of age who had attended and taught at Brigham Young Academy at Provo.

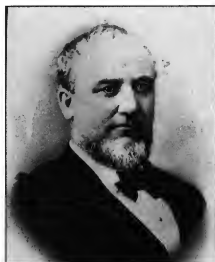
In addition to this, a committee had been chosen from the subscription list to arrange matters for the new school and to conduct its affairs after it was organized. Those on that first committee were Angus M.

Cannon, chairman; William B. Dougall, secretary; and members A. W. Hyde, Spencer Clawson, Francis Cope, Rodney C. Badger, William H. Rowe, and William A. Rossiter.

With the officers, the teacher, the building, and the means being on hand, the school opened November 15, 1886, with exercises marking the opening held in the basement of the Social Hall in downtown Salt Lake City. Addresses were given by President Angus M. Cannon and others, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by President Joseph E. Taylor, counselor in the Salt Lake Stake presidency. General Authorities of the Church were absent because most of them were in hiding due to the anti-polygamy laws.

Though his office in connection with this school was merely nominal, the first principal or supervisor of the school was Dr. Karl G. Maeser, organizer of the Church school system among the Latter-day Saints. The functioning principal was Willard Done, who acted under the direction of Dr. Maeser.

Enrollment during the first term of the three-term school year was 84. By the beginning of the second term, however, enrollment had increased so rapidly that in February 1887, the Eagle Gate Schoolhouse – a building formerly used by President Brigham Young and situated on the site now occupied by the Eagle Gate Apartments – was brought into temporary use. Daniel Harrington was hired as a teacher, under the immediate supervision of Willard Done, who remained in the Social Hall with the other classes.³ In the second school year Joseph Nelson replaced Brother Harrington. By November 1888, the third year, teacher Willard Craxall was added and the top floor of the Social Hall was secured and fitted out for the school.



THE FIRST PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH WHEN THE SALT LAKE STAKE ACADEMY WAS FIRST ORGANIZED IN 1886 WITH THEIR FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND BLESSINGS. (LEFT TO RIGHT): GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOHN TAYLOR, JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Since that time a total of 12 men served the college as principal or president. The head of the school was called “principal” from its inception to 1895 when the governing board changed the leader’s title to “president.” (Figure 1 shows the names, dates and titles of each of these educational leaders.)

The title or name of the school also changed over time. The left column of the table in Appendix B lists details of the evolution of the name. It started as the Salt Lake Stake Academy with instruction at what we now call the junior high school level (grades 7–8). The name became LDS College in 1890, then LDS University eleven years later in 1901. It continued under this name until 1927, when it reverted again to

LDS College. This continued until 1931. Gradually the lower grades were cancelled as instruction at higher grades was added. The business department or college of the school was organized in 1896 and continues to date under the name, LDS Business College.

In addition to the business curriculum, the school soon offered a full high school curriculum at grades 9 through 12 until the high school department was closed by the Church, for financial reasons, in the Great Depression, 1931. Since then the LDS Business College has continued, at the junior college level, until the present time, as the sole survivor of the prior institutions.

FIGURE 1
PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS OF LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS, 1886 – 1993*

Name	Years as	Year of		First Hired on Faculty	Age Became		Title*
	Principal/President	Birth	Death		Principal/President	Principal/President	
Karl G. Maeser	1886 – 1887	1828	1901	1886	58		Principal
Willard Done	1886 – 1888	1865	1931	1886	21		Principal
James E. Talmage	1888 – 1892	1862	1933	1888	26		Principal
Willard Done	1892 – 1899	1865	1931	1886	27		Principal/President
Joshua H. Paul	1899 – 1905	1863	1939	1899	36		President
Willard Young	1905 – 1915	1852	1931	1905	54		President
Guy C. Wilson	1915 – 1926	1864	1942	1915	51		President
Feramorz Y. Fox	1926 – 1948	1881	1957	1908	45		President
Kenneth S. Bennion	1948 – 1961	1894	1966	1924	54		President
R. Ferris Kirkham	1961 – 1986	1929	—	1961	32		President
Kenneth H. Beesley	1986 – 1991	1926	—	1986	59		President
Stephen K. Woodhouse	1992 – Present	1940	—	1989	52		President

* In 1895 the board changed the title from principal to president.

¹ John Henry Evans, *An Historical Sketch of the LDS University*, Salt Lake City, Utah, written at the request of the Board of Trustees. Read and corrected by Willard Done and Joseph Nelson. (Unpublished), Vol. 2, November 1913, pp. 1-3.

² *Ibid.*

³ Evans, *Historical Sketch*, pp. 3-4.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

EXTRACURRICULAR activities give students a change in the academic schedule, provide relaxation, and foster social skills. Over the years such activities have been many and varied. Yearbooks, *S Books*, catalogs, and student body officer records reveal literally thousands of events, typically one to several activities each week of school, including student body and class officer elections, outings, hikes, parties, dances, stomps, service projects, student publications, debating competitions, students courts, dramatic productions, business skill speed contests, college music, club meetings, and student athletics.

STUDENT BODY CONSTITUTION

In 1916, under the leadership of President Guy C. Wilson a special committee of students and faculty met to consider a constitution for the LDS University students, since no such document existed prior to that time. President Wilson was known for giving his students a sense of self-respect, self-control, and self-growth. After long discussion by the committee, Latter-day Saints' University student body officially adopted a constitution and published it in the *S Book*.¹ It provided that every student of the school was a member of the organization, that officers were to be elected, their duties were described, and it instructed how to handle funds and how to amend the constitution. A major revision made in January 1927 added the student court system. This document has been revised as student body needs have changed over the years. A simplified constitution dated 1992 now operates on campus, but it is clearly patterned after the original

constitution adopted seventy-six years ago.

Copies of both the 1927 and the 1992 editions of the student body constitution are reproduced in Appendix E.

STUDENT ORGANIZATION

With the exception of a few years when student leaders were interviewed and selected by the Institute of Religion at the college, officers for the student body and each class have been elected. The yearbooks include their names and pictures.



LDS COLLEGE, HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL BAND, 1927 - 1928, ON STAGE IN BARRATT HALL. WILLIAM R. LYM, CONDUCTOR.

An excellent example of various activities participated in by the students is recorded in the "Circular of Information" for 1930 - 1931. It covers both the high school and business college departments.

All clubs and societies having worthwhile objectives are encouraged. There are a number of clubs now on the

campus that have existed for several years, but the school is not bound by tradition, nor has it any limits as to the number or kind of clubs. Students desiring to organize for any worthy activity will be encouraged and assisted by the faculty supervisor of extra-curricular activities.

The following clubs were in operation during the past year: Alla Tek Hollitha, Art Club, Arthoma Club, Collegians, Dilettante Club, Felicians, Golden Eagle Aero Club, Pep Club, Ipsa Loquitur, Sea Gulls, Saints Scientific Society.

The Girls' Council – All girls of the LDS College are organized under what is called the Girls' Council. The executive officers of this group consist of the vice president of the student body, the vice presidents of the several classes, who by custom have generally if not always been girls, club presidents and five representatives from each of the classes. It is the purpose of this council to uphold and promote the ideals of LDS and to take charge of all activities which concern the girls of this school.

Dramatics – For twenty-five years the LDS has been pro-

ducing at least one play a year. These plays have been so well handled that success in dramatics has become one of our strongest traditions. The play to be produced is selected and the first reading held very soon after the beginning of school. Extensive try-outs are conducted, and any student who is interested may have an opportunity to show his ability. The finished play is usually produced in the early part of December.

Opera – The annual production of an opera affords opportunity to a large number of pupils to develop special musical ability. The success of this work in the past has been remarkable. Try-outs are held, as in dramatics, and much vocal talent has been discovered. The final production given in the spring, has always met with the enthusiastic approval of packed houses.

Debating – Another tradition in the LDS is the success of our debating teams. Each year we enter the high school league, thus providing opportunity for many students to secure the benefits of this activity. Our debaters, trained by able coaches, have won much honor for themselves and the school.



GLEE CLUB, LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1938 - 1939



LDSU STUDENTS PRACTICING FOR THE 1922 PAGEANT TO BE PUT ON AT THE TABERNACLE LOCATED IN SALT LAKE CITY. THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL. TEACHER EUGENE HILTON IS LOCATED ON THE FRONT ROW, 5TH FROM THE LEFT.



LDS COLLEGE FIELD DAY, 1892, DURING ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT WILLARD DONE. STUDENTS ARE FROM GRADES 7 THROUGH 10.



JUNIOR CLASS 1910-1911

Out-of-town students – The school is particularly interested in the welfare of pupils who come from out of town. The dean of girls will assist such pupils, boys or girls, to find suitable boarding places, where they may obtain proper physical care, and where good home conditions can be maintained.

Girls wishing to work their way through school should apply to the dean of girls, Mrs. Johnson, who can usually find homes where they can work for their board and room.

Athletics – In health education athletics the school has unusual facilities. The pupils use the Deseret Gymnasium, one of the largest and best equipped physical education plants in the West. Efficient coaches direct the boys in football, basketball, track, baseball and swimming.

LDS athletics have always been on a high plane of sportsmanship and efficiency. All sports usually participated in by high schools have a prominent place in our school life. In the regular physical training classes both boys and girls take part in athletic competition, out of which grows inter-group and inter-class competition. Round robin tournaments in tennis, basketball, tag-football, baseball, and related sports are held at appropriate times during the year.

All boys are invited to try out for any athletic teams in this school. In order to participate a boy must be carrying successfully at least three units of work exclusive of health education. One of the subjects taken must be religious education. A student must carry a three-unit course successfully each semester to be eligible the following semester. In selecting the members of a team, preference is always given those having high scholastic standing.

Boys making the teams are exempt from attendance at regular floor classes during the season of sport in which they participate, but they are required during that time to attend a study class. This regulation is necessary because time after school is taken up by practice.

Boys on teams are required to report promptly at the field or gymnasium for the sport in which they are participating.²

FOUNDERS DAY (SOMETIMES FOUNDERS WEEK)

Every year, close to the November 15 date when classes first met in the old Salt Lake Stake Academy, the students have celebrated an annual Founders Day program. This has been considered the founding date of the school.

A staff member described plans for one of these events held in 1925:

We shall all assemble on the campus and march to the Assembly Hall for the meeting. After which, we parade down main to third south, over to state, up state to the site of the old Social Hall, there we shall stop for a few yells and songs, then we continue our way to the Church Offices, fly our balloons, and dismiss for lunch. After satisfying our ravenous hunger we find our places in Barratt Hall to be entertained by the different classes. A football game follows the stunts and the happy day is brought to a close by a Grand Ball in the evening.³

Another sample of Founders Day activities was detailed in the *Salt Lake Tribune* in 1965:

Some of the events that took place for Founders Day was a school basketball game held at South High School. The team was entered in the Salt Lake County Recreation League. Games Day was held at the Deseret Gymnasium, with a tandem bicycle race as the highlight. Also held was an "old-fashion" day with students and faculty all appearing in garb of the late 1890's. A party and a "mella" drama was written and acted out by the students. The annual Founders Day ball rounded out the weeks activities in the Memorial House in Memory Grove. A talent show by the students was prepared for intermission entertainment.⁴

LIBERTY DAY

President R. Ferris Kirkham described a community project started in the spring of 1969, which grew into an annual event:

The very first time we did a service project was for the city in general, when the students and faculty went up to Memory Grove and cleaned up the park. Then we said,



STAFF OF THE LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE PERIODICAL GOLD & BLUE, APRIL 1947. TONY BARRUTIA, DORIS UNANDER, GEORGE KUBO, VERN WILCOCK, RICHARD MITCHELL, JOYCE THORSON, AND ROBERT MATSON (SEATED).



STUDENT WILLIAM CORLEY HOLDS SCHOOL RECORD FOR TYPING ON A MANUAL ROYAL TYPEWRITER 110 WORDS PER MINUTE FOR 15 MINUTES WITHOUT AN ERROR.

'Well, if they're going to clean up Memory Grove, why don't they clean up our own campus,' because we needed it just at that point. So they started that, in the spring usually. They would clean up the campus, and then we'd go over to Liberty Park, or actually it was to Lagoon originally. It seems like in the spring it was always rainy or we'd have problems, so the Lagoon thing ran its course and we decided to go to Liberty Park for the refreshments and games after the clean up.

Eugene Hinckley, a faculty member, came up with the script for a melodrama. We put that on the first year and it was an absolute, out-and-out, howling success, just ridiculously funny. It was as though a professional type-caster came in and assigned the parts to the people. But it was fun for us and fun for the students. We put this skit on for a number of years. Then gradually, like everything else, you tire of it, and so we stopped doing it. But the original Lagoon Day became Liberty Day and we still observe it. We've had to cancel it a couple of years, because of inclement weather, but the students, in the spring, still go around and clean up the campus.⁵

This tradition continues today. In 1991, the celebration included a service project, barbecue, baseball game, water fight, and of course, the melodrama.

BUSINESS SKILL CONTESTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

In 1933, the school newspaper gave this account of Miss Ruth Snow, who was taking shorthand up to 200 words per minute. She was the star of an exhibi-



ONE OF THE FIRST ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS IS DEMONSTRATED BY WORLD PROFESSIONAL CHAMPION TYPIST STELLA PAJARIMIS IN 1946 TO A GROUP OF LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE STUDENTS IN BARRATT HALL.

tion tour to high schools in surrounding cities and states, visiting the high schools in Kaysville and Pocatello, and the Southern Branch of the University of Idaho in Pocatello. A special assembly was held at West High School, April 21, 1933, at which Miss Snow admirably displayed her abilities for the commercial students. Miss Snow began her shorthand training at West High School and was finishing at LDS Business College.⁶

In the 1940s, two LDS Business College students demonstrated their novel skills by typing on one manual typewriter, one using his right hand on the right side of the keyboard and the other doing the same thing on the left. The *Deseret News* reported:

Fifty words per minute is a pretty good speed for any typist. But when two typists using one typewriter – one typing the right-hand letters, the other the left-hand letters – turn out copy at 50 words per minute, that is news!

This unusual typewriting “duet” is just one of the feats accomplished by LDS Business College students, Earl J. Smith, 22, and Don Larsen, 18.

The duo find themselves “booked solid” each week with demonstration programs at various schools where they do not only comedy typewriting stunts, but also speed writing.

They type at the rate of 40 words per minute “just to show how easy it is,” then they turn right around and amaze watchers by typing 40 words per minute with one finger.

In the speed drills, Earl Jay and Don both type approximately 105 words per minute on ten-minute tests. They average up to 150 words per minute on one-minute tests.

On June 2, 1969, the first-place speed shorthand winner of the International Commercial Schools Contest, in Chicago, was Miss Miriam Parker. She received her training at LDS Business College in 1935.⁷

ATHLETICS

Over time, LDS Business College and its earlier schools had all sorts of athletic programs. Sometimes the Board of Trustees even banned certain sports. There was a time when football was banned, possibly because it was considered a brutal sport, and this prohibition extended to all Church schools, even Brigham Young University. This allowed LDS College students to concentrate on basketball. According to the *S Book* for 1930, basketball was not offered until 1900, then in 1910 more basketball programs were scheduled, and nine years later, there was still more basketball activity. The years of “super” basketball at LDS College were 1922 – 1928, when the Saints, as teams of the LDS University were known, led the state in this sport. In 1931, of course, the teams were discontinued when the school was closed except for the music and business departments.

When President Brigham Young died in 1877, he left the property known as the Eighteenth Ward Square for use as a Church school. This site, located on the west side of “A” Street between First and Second Avenues, is now occupied with privately owned apartment houses. The site was later deeded to the college and sold to provide funds to build the LDS Business College facilities at 70 North Main Street. From 1877 – 1901, when it was sold, the



LDS COLLEGE BASEBALL TEAM, 1900 – 1901. BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): SWAN, OSLER, NELS MARGETTS, TAYLOR. SEATED (LEFT TO RIGHT): WEAGLAND, BASSETT (MANAGER), BERT MARGETTS, GEORGE TAYLOR. FLOOR: BROOKS.



LDS UNIVERSITY GIRLS BASKETBALL TEAM, 1902.

property was vacant except for use by the college students as a ball grounds for fun and games, though no school tournaments were held there. About 1900, when the college moved into the Templeton Building at South Temple and Main streets, the upper floor of the Old Social Hall was fitted up as a gymnasium. Students engaged in all the sports there, except football, which was taboo. President Willard Done, trying to put the best face he could on the prohibition, explained to the board, "This action [forbidding football] meets with the hearty approval of the teachers, and the students take it in good part."⁸

During these years, baseball was encouraged by the college, and excellent teams were fielded.

In 1901 the *Deseret News* took note of athletics at the new LDS University:

Mrs. Freda B. Cluff, instructor in physical culture is proceeding to organize regular classes in physical training, each section of which will meet two afternoons every week for general athletic exercise on the upper floor of the Social Hall.⁹

President Joshua Paul supported the athletic programs. He had suggested to the board that the Social Hall be used as a gym, since it had not yet been torn down as planned. From the start, the Saints excelled. The 1902 yearbook bragged that the junior team were state champions of their rank and that the senior team won every game they played.¹⁰ And so the reputation of the school spread far and wide, largely through success in athletics. The Saints basketball teams were easily the first in the western part of the country.

Such athletic notice sparked serious talk of building a new, modern gymnasium for the LDS University. Rumors to this effect were reported in the 1904 yearbook when the editor confessed his embarrassment at using old buildings such as the Social Hall and the Old Tithing Barn for interschool competitions:

Our school is complete, and of a high standard, with the exception of our gymnasium. We can well believe that our young lady friends from Provo turned up their noses, imagining they smelt the aroma of hay from the first floor, as they entered the hall. A good gymnasium stands for the type of physical manhood a school has. As the environments are, so is the man. What a greater degree of cheerfulness there is where one's surroundings are cheerful, and with what zest we work to accomplish the desired end amongst them. While this "gym" is a good substantial building, its interior lacks the spirit of those of our sister organizations in Provo and Logan. Not only does it lack in spirit, but in its size also. How many more of our young men would indulge in a few moments of exercise, and a cold bath if they had the opportunity.¹¹

Ultimately, all this talk resulted in the Church building what was later known as Deseret Gym, just behind the Hotel Utah, in 1911. The LDS University student body were nearly the exclusive users of this gym for years. By 1911 students were required to take a class in physical culture and could be excused only by a physician's or parent's certificate.

Rising interest in the winning basketball teams led to requiring admission tickets starting in 1915.¹² In that day the tickets sold for 10 cents. Preoccupation with basketball continued, despite faculty members who tried to reestablish LDS University as an academic institution rather than a club. Actually, it was a little of each. By 1937, permission was obtained from the Genealogical Society to erect basketball fixtures in the fourth floor auditorium of the Joseph F. Smith Memorial Building. The facility was used by the LDS University Junior College for playing ball and for practice by the high school and business college teams. Even the "M" Men of Ensign Stake used it on Wednesday nights for inter-ward games. It was reported to President F. Y. Fox that the floor was thus ruined for dancing purposes and would have to be resurfaced before any more parties could be held there.¹³

The board finally relented on the subject of football, and the school soon had successful teams. In an activity awards assembly held in 1927, fourteen students were honored for their success in football.



TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY REUNION, AUGUST 1950, OF THE LDS UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TEAM. THEY WERE THE 1925 - 1926 JUNIOR COLLEGE CHAMPIONS. BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): ARDEN GREEN, PHIL WOODLAND, RULON CLARK (FORMER COACH), BLAINE WATTS. SEATED (LEFT TO RIGHT): JAMES E. MOSS (PE DIRECTOR), DOUGLAS SMITH, NORVAL SERVICE, WID ASHTON (COACH), GLADE BERRY, AND GEORGE ROMNEY.

Kendall Payne was the athletic manager that year for football.¹⁴

Perhaps the biggest athletic notoriety in the media came in 1930, surrounding an event described by school historian John Henry Evans as the most spectacular game ever staged in this part of the country, when LDS University basketball team defeated a prominent eastern team. The game was held in the Salt Lake Theater.

A list of firsts in the 1929 - 1930 student handbook included:

In 1901, the first city basketball league was formed and the LDS became a member; in 1900 the "Gold and Blue" was first issued; the first school play was presented in 1903. Some of the clubs that have been organized are: the Ciceronia in 1913, Ipsa Loquitur in 1915, Order of the Seagulls in 1919, S.S.S. in 1919, Gold and Blue Health Builders (now known as Felicans) in 1920, the H.E.C. in 1922, Alla Tek Hollitha in 1922, and the Girls' Council in 1923.¹⁵

Women's teams were also fielded in the 1902 - 1930 period. Since the close of the LDS High School and College, LDS Business College has not sponsored many athletic programs, other than making available student use of the Deseret Gym.

SOCIALS

School documents are full of notices and reports of



LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE, INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS, 1935. BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): DON BEHUNIN, LAMONT TORONTO, TONY RHEAD (CAPTAIN), HUGH MCDEVITT, GLEN ANDERSON, CLAIN MUNK. FRONT ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): GEORGE NESLEN, LOUIS EVANS (MANAGER), MARDEN JOHNSON, MELVIN JENSEN, PERRY WATKINS, AND FRED GREGORY.

social activities at the school all through the 107-year history of LDS Business College. Faculty were always appointed as "floor managers," "monitors," or "chaperons" at these events "to enforce the rules of the amusement committee."

Social events were organized for and by the students from the very first. Principal James E. Talmage reported the following to the board in 1889:

The meetings of the society have been held on Friday evenings, and we have been glad to welcome to these gatherings large numbers of appreciative visitors. During the two terms, 12 sessions have been successfully held, at each of which lectures or addresses, essays, readings, and recitations, and instrumental and vocal selections have been rendered. A students' party was held December 14 last under the auspices of the society with marked success.¹⁶

In 1914, Bryant S. Hinckley of the faculty was listed as giving lessons in social dancing in the gym, perhaps the result of a notice in *Journal History of the Church* that year urging that suggestive and improper dancing be banned.

From the time LDS Institute of Religion personnel appeared on campus in 1931 until now, they have taken a prominent part in organizing and supervising a host of cultural, musical and social student functions. Their contribution to the well-being of the student body through six decades of selfless service is freely acknowledged.

COLLEGE SONG *GOLD AND BLUE*

College colors were selected in an assembly of teachers and students in November 1893. The minutes report that

... many suggestions were made, discussed, and voted upon until only two combinations remained. Phillip Maycock had suggested Black and Blue, and Donnette Smith (later Kesler, who served on the faculty 1892 – 1905) had suggested Blue and Gold. Brother Done said Black and Blue would be very good colors for a football team but not for the College. The final vote approved Blue and Gold. It was accepted as the school colors.

Donnette Smith Kesler reports that the order was reversed to gold and blue when the school song was composed.

James William Welch (1871 – 1924), who was a high school student at LDS University graduating in 1903, was the author of the poem which was set to music by E. P. Kimball and adopted as the school song. (A copy is included in Appendix G.) At the time of writing the poem, about 1901, he was a returned missionary on campus, having served in the Southern States Mission, 1898 – 1900.

Gold and Blue was also adopted as the monthly campus newspaper at LDS University starting in 1901 and continuing for years afterward.



FEBRUARY 1947. LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE DANCE QUEEN AND ATTENDANTS: WANDA RAY, COLLEEN ALBERTSON, AND MARIE SPENCE AS QUEEN ON THE RIGHT.

- 1 *S Book* (published by LDS University, 1916-1917), pp. 36-37.
- 2 *Circular of Information* (LDS College, 1930-1931), pp. 23-24.
- 3 Drucilla Seely, Letter to President F. Y. Fox (College Journal History, unpublished), November 9, 1925, p. 234.
- 4 *Salt Lake Tribune*, November 14, 1965.
- 5 R. Ferris Kirkham, *Oral History Project* (LDS Church Historical Department, Leland H. Gentry, interviewer), April 28, 1986.
- 6 *Gold and Blue* (LDS Business College, April 28, 1933), p. 1.
- 7 William E. Felt, *The Inception and Growth of the LDS Business College* (333-page typescript, 1982), p. 323.
- 8 President Willard Done, Letter to college board (College Journal History, unpublished), 1897.
- 9 *Deseret News*, January 12, 1901.
- 10 *Gold and Blue*, 1902, p. 12.
- 11 *Gold and Blue*, 1904, p. 12.
- 12 Executive Committee Meeting Minutes (College Journal History, Vol. 2, unpublished), November 22, 1915.
- 13 Norma Bryan, Extract of the Letter to President F. Y. Fox (College Journal History, unpublished), January 15, 1926.
- 14 Award Day Program (College Journal History, unpublished), May 27, 1927.
- 15 Larry James, student body president, *Students Handbook* (LDS College, 63 pages, 1929-1930), p. 11.
- 16 James E. Talmage, "Principal's Report to Salt Lake Stake Board of Education" (College Journal History, unpublished), February 1, 1889.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

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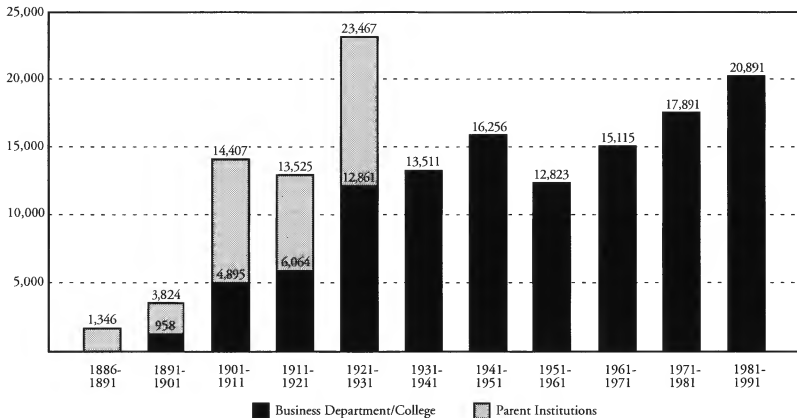
THE LDS Business College and its parent institutions have been training students for over a century. This can be represented by ten decades of ten years each, plus a first period of six years. Figure 1 below shows a steady growth of the business department/college for that period of time with the exception of 1951 – 1961. Other than this wobble, each decade had higher enrollments than the previous decade. The rest of the school also shows steady increases in enrollment each decade, except for the 1911 – 1921 period. When the high school and junior college were closed in 1931, the business department continued

to serve students, as shown.

Service to these thousands of students can't be told by cold figures alone, but the general trend is one of long-term growth over the entire history of the school. The total enrollment over these 106 years is 153,056. If we assume each student remained an average of one year (two semester registrations), over 76,000 students have been educated here – a great achievement considering the obstacles that were overcome along the way.

To indicate the value placed on each enrollment, we offer three quotes from the Great Depression years. President Feramorz Y. Fox wrote in his diary, September 5, 1932: "Labor Day. Enrollments have

FIGURE 1
NUMBER OF STUDENT ENROLLMENTS PER DECADE





NOVEMBER 15, 1941. REUNION OF ALUMNI OF THE SCHOOL WHO MET FOR CLASSES IN THE SOCIAL HALL.

declined. I stayed all day at the LDS Business College to catch any prospects that might come in." October 7, 1932: "I registered 10 students today. Business College enrollment is very slow. We will have a difficult winter." March 30, 1933: "The LDS Business College is slowly drying up as Spring and Summer enrollment decline begins." Other business schools were also struggling during the Great Depression. President Fox continues his record – November 12, 1933:

Today the sheriff took possession of Henagers Business College. D. B. Moench owner went bankrupt. [Last year] Mr. Moench proposed to David O. McKay to combine our two schools. (Moench had enrollment problems too) and he would give his school to the Church if he, Moench, could be President of the combined school. McKay talked to me about it. I said I would never work under Moench. Nothing more was said.¹

To indicate the importance of a healthy enrollment to the well-being of the school and its faculty, President Fox is quoted again September 6, 1934: "Enrollment at the Business College jumped beyond all expectations this week. We are asking for additional [classroom] space in other buildings. . . . Enrollment is high and the received [tuition] income makes it possible for us to collect full salaries and some arrears."

Again in 1974, enrollments were carefully noted when Stevens Henager College closed its Salt Lake school. President R. Ferris Kirkham reported to the Church Education Department in a 1974 memo:

This report reflects the integration of transfer students from Stevens Henager College. Approximately 180 day school students, on a head-count basis transferred to LDSBC and about 146 night school students transferred. The day school figure is a little higher than we anticipat-



SALT LAKE STAKE ACADEMY REUNION AFTER 43 YEARS

ed, but the night school figure is lower . . . nearly all of our classes, both day and night are filled to capacity. It is a very comfortable and gratifying feeling to have a “full house” again.²

DEFINITION OF ENROLLMENT

The word enrollment is not a scientific term. It is important to realize that the definition of an enrollment has changed from time to time. Even within a single president’s administration, student counting may not be precise. Generally, each time a student started school he or she was counted as an enrollment. If there were two semesters in the academic year, he or she would be counted twice in the annual total enrollment. When there was a change to three quarters in a school year, the student was counted three times in the annual total. The question then is, do you also add the students in night school and summer school?

A further complication is how to count part-time students and withdrawal students who are present when the enrollment count is taken but do not finish.

In recent years educators have shifted to a more exact measure – “full-time equivalent student” (FTE), a figure determined by adding the total credit hours earned by the entire student body in a quarter and dividing it by 15 credit hours, which is considered a full-time student load for one quarter. FTE data is available only since 1972, which doesn’t allow comparison with the size of the school in former years. Therefore, we use the enrollment as reported in the historical sources, and these appear in Appendix B. Appendix B defines “cumulative enrollment” as the total registrations for two semesters per year or three quarters per year plus the registrations in night school and summer school. In some cases, the available



STUDENT BODY OF THE LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE, NOVEMBER 30, 1929, ON THE STEPS OF THE JOSEPH F. SMITH MEMORIAL BUILDING.

records omit enrollment data for some years or such records are missing. If there were students, but we do not know how many, three periods (...) are used. If Appendix B is blank for any level or year, it means there were no students in this category.

STUDENT HOME LOCATIONS

Counties and LDS wards sending students to the Salt Lake Stake Academy were identified in various Principal Reports in the first years of the school's existence. Naturally, wards located close to the Academy provided more students than remote wards. The Seventeenth Ward, located only three blocks from the

school in the Social Hall, sent the most students in the first two years, but some students came from as far away as Iron, Summit, and Sanpete counties. The wards in Davis County, which had been part of the Salt Lake Stake up until 1877, sent large numbers of students in the 1887 – 1888 year. (See Figure 2.)

ENROLLMENTS COMPARISON – BUSINESS DEPARTMENT TO THE REST OF THE COLLEGE

It is easy to understand why the business department of the old college was allowed to continue when other departments of the college were closed in 1931.



THE ENTIRE STUDENT BODY OF THE LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE IN 1935 IN FRONT OF THE JOSEPH F. SMITH MEMORIAL BUILDING.

FIGURE 2
SALT LAKE STAKE ACADEMY STUDENT
HOME LOCATIONS

LDS Ward or County	Year			
	1886-87 2nd term	1886-87 3rd term	1887-88 1st term	1887-88 3rd term
SLC 1st Ward	*	14	6	4
SLC 2nd Ward	*	6	3	7
SLC 3rd Ward	*	4	3	2
SLC 4th Ward	*	3	1	2
SLC 5th Ward	*	1	2	1
SLC 6th Ward	*	1	2	3
SLC 7th Ward	*	2	4	6
SLC 8th Ward	*	4	2	5
SLC 9th Ward	*	3	2	1
SLC 11th Ward	*	4	10	11
SLC 12th Ward	*	9	7	6
SLC 13th Ward	*	5	6	7
SLC 14th Ward	*	16	10	7
SLC 15th Ward	*	12	5	3
SLC 16th Ward	*	3	10	6
SLC 17th Ward	*	15	21	20
SLC 18th Ward	*	4	5	6
SLC 19th Ward	*	2	1	1
SLC 20th Ward	*	6	1	2
SLC 21st Ward	*	3		
SUBTOTAL	74	117	101	100
Sugar House Ward	7	7	1	5
Farmer's Ward		3	9	7
Mill Creek Ward	1	4	4	
Butlerville Ward		1		
Davis County Ward	5	4	16	17
Cache County Ward	1		1	
Taylorsville Ward			2	3
Big Cottonwood Ward			1	3
Sanpete County Ward			1	
Utah County Ward			1	1
Morgan County Ward			1	
Millcreek Ward				7
Granite Ward				2
So. Cottonwood Ward			1	
Iron County Ward				1
Summit County Ward				2
TOTAL	88	136	139	148

Figure 3 indicates the percent of the school's total enrollment that came from the business department. Enrollment during several sample years was analyzed to show that from the time the business department was organized in 1896 until 1930, the business department constituted 48 percent of the student body. During one year, 1898 – 1899, the business department was 79 percent of the entire school. In 1930, the year before the other college departments were closed, the business department accounted for 59 percent of the students.

FIGURE 3
COMPARISON OF CUMULATIVE ENROLLMENT
LDS BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/COLLEGE
WITH PARENT INSTITUTION 1896 – 1930*

SAMPLE YEAR	STUDENT ENROLLMENT		
	Parent Institution (including Bus. Dept.)	Business Dept./ College (alone)	Bus. Dept. % of Total Institution
1896 – 1897	287	117	42
1897 – 1898	370	94	25
1898 – 1899	371	295	79
1899 – 1901	468	226	42
1902 – 1903	1230	450	37
1903 – 1904	1112	566	51
1907 – 1908	1128	511	45
1910 – 1911	1187	522	44
1912 – 1913	1148	468	41
1914 – 1915	1289	577	45
1920 – 1921	2353	1347	57
1921 – 1922	2216	1178	53
1922 – 1923	2328	1092	47
1923 – 1924	2427	1167	48
1924 – 1925	2248	1015	45
1925 – 1926	2195	927	42
1926 – 1927	2113	889	42
1928 – 1929	2505	1246	50
1929 – 1930	2661	1591	59
TOTAL	29,636	14,278	48%

*Since the closing of the parent institution in 1930, the LDS Business College has been 100 percent of all enrollments.

AGE OF THE STUDENTS

Only since 1913 do we have data showing the age of the students. As the years passed, there was a marked trend to enroll older students. This is expected as the preparatory grades 7 and 8 were dropped and grades 11 and 12 and even 13 and 14 were added. Figure 4 indicates the age of the student body for selected sample years 1913 through 1991. For example, 25 percent of the students were sixteen years of age or younger in 1913, while none were in this age group in 1991. Conversely, only 4 percent of the students were twenty-five years of age or older in 1913, but 30 percent were over twenty-five in 1991.

FIGURE 4

LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS AGE OF STUDENTS BY PERCENT FOR SAMPLE YEARS 1913 – 1991

AGE	PERCENT OF STUDENT BODY									
	1913	1914	1919	1923	1932	1936	1938	1971	1977	1991
14	2	2	3							
15	10	6	4	2	1					
16	13	17	10	9	3					
17	24	18	8	18	8	1	8	54	49	37
18	17	19	19	18	15	13	24			
19	10	12	16	15	12	20	19			
20	9	6	11	13	13	18	15	21	22	17
21	4	6	5	5	8	15	13			
22	3	5	4	7	8	10	5			16
23	3	3	1	3	7	7	5	11	9	
24	1	2	2	2	5	7	4			
25				8	4	5	3			30
26 plus	4	4	5		16	4	4	13	20	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The trend to enroll even older students is reported in Figure 5, showing a single, average age for sample years 1913 to 1991. In each year measured, the median age increases. In 1991 median age was 23.8 years, but in 1913, when this data was first recorded, the average student was 18.4 years old. We get some idea about student age from a letter written prior to the start of the school in 1886 that “children from eight years up, or younger, could attend, at very reasonable rates.”³

FIGURE 5

LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS MEDIAN AGE OF STUDENT BODY FOR SAMPLE YEARS 1913 – 1991

YEAR	MEDIAN AGE IN YEARS
1913	18.4
1914	18.5
1919	18.5
1923	19.3
1932	20.9
1936	19.1
1938	20.1
1971	21.0
1977	22.2
1991	23.8

GENDER RATIOS OF STUDENT BODY

More young women have always been enrolled at the college than young men, with the exception of the decade of the 1890s. When the first academy opened in 1886, 52 percent of the student body were girls; this figure declined to a low of 24 percent by 1899, but then increased in a slow upward trend to 71 percent today. Conversely, the young men, who were 48 percent of the students in 1886, declined to 29 per-

cent of the total in 1991. The ratio of young men to young women in the student body is reported in Figure 6 for sample years from 1886 through 1991.

FIGURE 6

LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS GENDER RATIO OF STUDENT BODY FOR SAMPLE YEARS 1886 – 1991

YEAR	PERCENT OF STUDENT BODY	
	Male	Female
1886	48	52
1891	50	50
1895	63	37
1899	76	24
1921	46	54
1932	38	62
1938	29	71
1940	27	73
1969	34	66
1971	31	69
1975	30	70
1981	39	61
1991	29	71

STUDENT REGISTRATION

Registration in the school used to be a simple process – pay your tuition and start going to class in your grade level. There was a time when registration was like buying an “admission ticket.” The *Deseret Evening News* ran the following notice in 1887:

It is requested that all students who intend entering the Salt Lake Stake Academy for the coming school year,

apply at the Social Hall on any day from August 20th to August 28th, inclusive, (Sunday excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., in order that their departments may be determined. Those desiring to do so may purchase their admission tickets at the same time. James E. Talmage [Principal].⁴

The next year there was room for more enrollments in the higher grades and Principal Talmage used the newspaper to invite new registrants to apply to the treasurer to obtain an “admit” by paying tuition:

In consequence of the discontinuance of the Preparatory Department, [7th grade] a few seats are vacant in the Intermediate [8th grade] and Academic Departments [9th grade]. The second term begins Monday, November 12, at 9 a.m., at which time new applicants for admission should be present. Admits may be obtained by applying to the Treasurer, at Social Hall, Saturday, Nov. 10, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.⁵

Over the years the process has grown in complexity. In 1927, during the administration of President F. Y. Fox, came the first attempt to pre-register the students:

For the first time, registration has been proceeding all summer and more than 600 students – half of the expected enrollment – have been registered. The new system of registration has been adopted to insure personal attention to every student [and to reduce the congestion on registration day in the fall].

Stragglers will be registered September 8 and 9, and students who have already enrolled will return to the school to receive registration numbers, student body cards and receipts of their tuition.⁶

In 1992, there are academic, ecclesiastical, and financial requirements. Prospective students complete a four-page application specifying ethnic and religious background, major course of study, proof of prior high school graduation, ACT test scores, previous colleges attended, and scholarship requirements. Section B of this same form requires the prospective student to agree to the college code of honor, as well as dress and grooming standards:

Code of Honor

LDS Business College exists to provide a college education in an atmosphere consistent with the ideals and principles of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. That atmosphere can be preserved through commitment to conduct that reflects those ideals and principles.

As a matter of personal commitment, students, staff and faculty of LDS Business College seek to demonstrate in daily living those moral virtues encompassed in the gospel of Jesus Christ, and agree to do the following: be honest, live a chaste and virtuous life, obey the law, use clean language, respect others and abstain from alcoholic beverages, tobacco, tea, coffee and drug abuse.

Dress and Grooming Standards

The dress and grooming of both men and women should always be modest, neat and clean – consistent with the dignity of LDS Business College and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Modesty and cleanliness are important values that reflect personal dignity and integrity. In keeping with the direction of the College's Board of Trustees and the LDS Church publication, “For the Strength of Youth,” the students, staff and faculty of LDS Business College commit themselves to observe the following standards:

Clothing should be modest in fabric, fit and style, and should be appropriate for the occasion. Skirts and shorts should be knee length or lower. Clothing which is sleeveless, strapless or revealing is not acceptable. Shoes should be worn in public campus areas.

A clean and well-cared-for appearance should be maintained. Hair should be clean and neat, avoiding extreme styles. Men's hair should be trimmed above the collar, leaving the ear uncovered. If worn, mustaches should be neatly trimmed. Earrings for men are unacceptable, and beards are not acceptable, unless worn for certified medical reasons.

The application form is not completed until the prospective student has a successful interview with his or her ecclesiastical officer, usually a bishop, who must certify as follows:

Interviewing Officer's Endorsement: I have thoroughly interviewed this student with respect to the requirements found in the Code of Honor and Dress and Grooming Standards and, for LDS students, with respect to the requirement to do his or her duty in the Church and do endorse him or her for enrollment at LDS Business College.

Bishops who endorse student applications are counseled by the First Presidency to ensure that the candidate is worthy.

It is imperative that those attending the educational institutions of the Church remain stalwart in their commitment to gospel principles. You are asked to certify that the applicant is worthy to be recommended. The continuing endorsement will help ensure that students who are active Church members are not excluded through enrollment ceilings while inactive members enjoy the blessings of

attending Church schools. Bishops should consider faithful attendance at Church meetings as one factor in the endorsement process even though no required percentage of attendance has been specified.⁷

This screening and selection process helps ensure a superior student body at LDS Business College. After acceptance, a student must determine his or her class schedule and confirm it with the registrar's office. Then upon payment of all fees and tuition, he or she may attend class.

¹ F. Y. Fox, *Fourteen Diaries, Papers 1898-1955*, 2 reels of microfilm, Utah State Historical Library, November 12, 1933, pp. 6-8.

² R. Ferris Kitkham, memo (College Journal History, unpublished), January 31, 1974.

³ William B. Dougall, Letter to President George Q. Cannon (College Journal History, unpublished), September 1, 1886.

⁴ *Deseret Evening News*, August 18, 1887.

⁵ *Deseret Evening News*, November 7, 1888.

⁶ *Deseret News*, August 24, 1927.

⁷ Enrollment Application Form (LDS Business College), 1991.

CURRICULUM

It is surprising how many subjects taught by the first faculty and administrations continue even now to be part of the curriculum. Perhaps the course titles have changed, but the early leaders seem to have had a clear vision of what curriculum was needed.

From its beginning in 1886, the constant goal of the LDS Business College and its predecessors has been to offer students an educational program designed to prepare them for responsible and profitable positions in business, to equip them with fundamental skills, including the mastery of business subjects and an understanding of our economic system. In addition to specialized competency in business skills, the college has also offered a course of instruction designed to imbue its students with a high code of morality, ethics, and social purpose. In 1977, a new associate in science program was added, the purpose of which is to prepare students to transfer to a university and work towards a bachelor's degree.

In general, the trend of the changing and expanding curriculum of the school has been to add higher grade levels, drop lower grade levels, and increase entrance requirements. The result is in older, better-prepared students taking more specialized, higher-grade-level courses. However, neither course titles nor even the school name reveals the grade level at which subjects were taught. Some indication of grade level is shown by the age of the student body, but even this is a poor guide. Many older students appeared for schooling with little or no prior academic preparation, especially in the early years.

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION PRIOR TO 1931

Even though the school was called a "college" and a "university" for 42 of its first 45-year history, it was in fact mostly a junior and a senior high school. The exception to this is the 13th grade (freshman, college level) which was added to the school in 1922 and continued to the close of the junior college in 1931. The 14th grade (sophomore, college level) functioned only two school years from 1924 – 1926.

Enrollment in these grade 13 and 14 classes was small during those years. Figure 1 shows that for these nine school years only 4.7 percent of the student body was following a college-level curriculum.

FIGURE 1
PERCENT OF SCHOOL'S ENROLLMENT AT GRADE LEVELS 13 AND 14, 1922-1931

YEAR	Grades 13 and 14 (Junior College)	
	Enrollment	Percent of School's Student Body
1922-23	85	3.6%
1923-24	100	4.1
1924-25	66	2.9
1925-26	94	4.3
1926-27	150	6.8
1927-28	***	***
1928-29	98	3.9
1929-30	181	6.8
1930-31	***	***
Average of Percents		4.7%

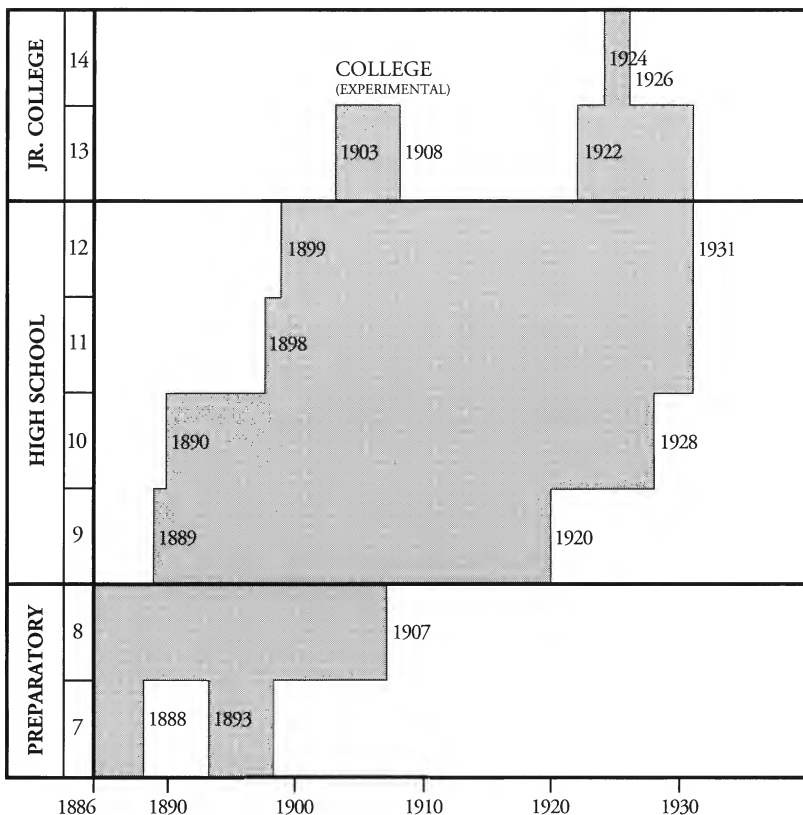
*** College level enrollment data missing for these years.

In addition, there was an attempt to add grades 13, 14, 15, and 16 (baccalaureate level) from 1903 to 1908, but the effort failed because few students were involved and only one student received a bachelor's degree, based largely on academic work transferred from another institution. The school has never offered a complete curriculum leading to a baccalaureate degree.

Appendix B indicates the grade level of the students being counted. For example, in the first year of

the school, 1886 – 1887, all 138 enrollments were in grades 7 and 8, roughly equivalent to junior high school. Another example, by 1928 – 1929, there were no enrollments below grade 9. That year there were 1,161 enrolled in grades 9–12 (high school) and 98 in grades 13–14 (junior college). That same year, the business department (counted separately from the high school and junior college) reported 666 enrolled in the day school and an additional 580 enrolled in night school. Total enrollment for that year was

FIGURE 2
LDS ACADEMY/COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY (INCLUDING BUSINESS DEPARTMENT) GRADE LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION 1886-1931



2,505, near the all-time high of 2,661, which was achieved in 1929 – 1930. Following the closing of the high school and junior college in 1931, only enrollment for LDS Business College is reported from 1931 through fall quarter, 1991.

Figure 2 indicates the dates various grade levels were added or dropped from the curriculum from the start until 1931, when the junior college and the high school closed.

During the first term of 1896, during Principal Done's administration, the school (Salt Lake Stake Academy) was ungraded. Every student came to learn what he could, without regard to previous training. Only two courses were taught during the first two years—preparatory and intermediate, and these were equivalent to what is now the 7th and 8th grades. One year was required to complete each of these courses.¹

In 1887, there were many young men who had little or no prior schooling but who wanted to learn the basics of grammar and arithmetic. Principal Done, himself only twenty-two years of age, asked the board of the Social Hall if he could start a night school for such students:

At the request of a number of young men, members of the Church, who are so engaged in business as to be unable to attend school in the daytime, I have consented to conduct an evening class where Grammar and Arithmetic will be taught, providing I can find a school-room that will be available for the purpose.

The class will consist of some thirty or forty students, according to the present outlook, and will be exclusively for young men, being conducted in the same way as a regular Latter-day Saint school, opening and closing by prayer.

Since the object is so worthy, I should desire to know if we can obtain the Basement of the Social Hall, where the



GRADUATES OF THE TENTH GRADE, THE HIGHEST COURSE OFFERED IN MAY 1892 BY THE LDS COLLEGE. THE GRADUATES WERE: BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): DAVID SILL, JOHN A. CLARK, EDWIN DIBBLE, MAHONRI M. STEELE, MAY WARD, GOMER M. RICHARDS, PERRY C. FISHER. THIRD ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): ASA JUDD, STERLING WILLIAMS, ZINA BENNION, JOSEPH NELSON, WILLARD DONE, NELLIE WALLACE, PHILIP S. MAYCOCK, DAVID RICHARDS, GEORGE H. CROSBY, JR. SECOND ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): EMERY BARRUS, FRANK WOODBURY, KATIE THOMAS, JENNIE SMITH, KARL G. MAESER, JAMES E. TALMAGE, DONNETTE SMITH, ALICE CLARK, JOSEPH SILL, ORLANDO BARRUS. FIRST ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): AGNES I. LEYLAND, MAMIE CLARK, OLLA BARKER, WILEY NEBEKER, MAY DALLAS, FRANK K. SEEGMILLER, MARK BURGESS.

Intermediate Department of the Salt Lake Stake Academy is held, using it only once a week, on Wednesday night between the hours of 7:30 and 9. Of course, we would be willing to pay for lighting and heating and such other expenses as may be necessary, as well as whatever rent you would think best to charge.²

Approval was given, without rent, and thus was begun the night school.

The main effort of the school was concentrated at the high school level of instruction. Grade 9 was added to the curriculum in 1889, with grade 10 following a year later. Eight years passed before grade 11 was begun; then grade 12 started in 1899. Thus, it was 13 years after the founding of the school before there was a full-fledged high school curriculum in place. (See Appendix B.)

Very specific rules were established in 1911 to determine the grade level of a student. The executive committee of the board took the following action on September 1, 1911:

The matter of the number of hours necessary to admit students into the various years was considered. Moved and carried that no student shall be ranked as a sophomore who does not have at least three (3) units to his credit, as a junior who does not have seven (7) units, and as a senior who does not have eleven (11) units.

Here we see that starting a school cannot be done overnight; it requires the correct mix of many factors – qualified faculty, a plan for each class, students who are prepared for the proposed various levels of instruction, and a building to house the school.

Phasing out the high school started in 1920 when grade 9 was dropped from the curriculum. Grade 10 was cut in 1928, with grades 11 and 12 continuing until 1931, when the high school was closed.

Students appearing for class in 1886 when the Stake Academy was started were not prepared to be taught at the high school level, so Willard Done and Daniel Harrington offered classes at grade levels 7 and 8. The annual report for 1886 – 1887 lists these first classes: grammar, arithmetic, composition, penmanship, drawing, geography, singing, and theology. No mention is made that these subjects were taught at grade levels 7 and 8, but this seems obvious when we learn that higher grades were added within a few years.

The same subjects were taught the second year of operation, 1887 – 1888, with the addition of the fol-

lowing classes: commercial practice, elocution [drama], reading, hygiene, Latin, and phonography [shorthand]. These classes were taught at the preparatory grade levels 7 and 8. Figure 2 shows that grade 7 was dropped in 1888, but poorly prepared students continued to apply, so grade 7 was again offered in 1893 and continued to an unknown date, probably 1896, when it was permanently dropped. Grade 8 continued to be offered until 1907.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

A student's age and prior schooling were usually verified prior to admission to the school. By 1907, public schools had been widely established, and LDS High School now required grade 8 graduation as a condition of registration. Entrance requirements were again raised in 1923. Students were required to be seventeen years of age and graduates of grade 9. By 1928, the school was asking entering students for a high school diploma, but exceptions to this rule were made. As President F. Y. Fox explained to the Church Department of Education on May 16, 1931:

Pupils seventeen years of age and over who are not high school graduates are admitted on probation and are permitted to remain provided they give promise of being able to complete the courses for which they register. Applicants under the age of seventeen must be high school graduates.

On that basis, a few students were admitted without high school completion until 1938. From then on, no student could enroll without a high school diploma or equivalent.

PRIOR SCHOOLING OF STUDENTS

Starting in 1919, each registrant's prior schooling was recorded. An analysis of these data (Figure 3) shows 84 percent enrolled without a high school diploma that year and 31 percent came with no prior high school experience.

In 1907, the faculty was still trying to prepare students so they could succeed at high school-level instruction. To justify such a preparatory course, the faculty argued:

There are a great many young persons of both sexes in all parts of the West – who are either too large or too old to attend classes in the district schools without embarrassment that they will be put to study with children . . . [many] have withdrawn from school before completing the 8th grade.³

FIGURE 3
PRIOR SCHOOLING OF REGISTRANTS AT LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS 1919-1991

YEAR	PERCENT OF STUDENTS						Total
	No High School	Some High School	High School Graduate	Some College	College Graduate		
1919*	31%	53%	15%	01%			100%
1923	13	62	22	03			100
1931	02%	13	64	20	01%		100
1932		14	54	25	07		100
1936		03%	67	24	06		100
1938			78	25	07		100
1991			53%	40%	07%		100%

*No data available before 1919.

The school's annual for 1902 describes such older students in younger classes:

The Preparatory course is one mapped out for the benefit of those students who have not completed the course in the public schools and those who have not attended school for several years, and could not therefore enter the High School or Normal Departments. The students are mostly, however, energetic workers, and make the best of their time.

The course requires monthly examinations. The students receive cards with their monthly percents on, for the information of parents.⁴

Some faculty members, in writing to the school presidency, urged the adoption of an 8th grade education as a requirement for admission:

By the terms of the present entrance requirements students are admitted to the day session without grammar grade preparation, provided they are not less than fifteen years of age. This provision is lax. Under it we have admitted several people almost, if not quite, incapable of comprehending the principles of shorthand and book-keeping or even of our preparatory arithmetic and English. It is not good policy to enroll such pupils in the Business College proper as it obviously lowers the tone and dignity of the institution. It is recommended that no student be admitted to the Business College without a certificate from the 8th grade.⁵

This line of thinking prevailed, and soon new students had to have an eighth grade education to enroll.

Figure 3 also shows a decline over the years in the percent of the student body enrolling without a high school diploma. By 1938, all new students had to have their diploma, but it had taken ten years from

the time the requirement was made until it was achieved.

Even college graduates and students with some college work came to LDS Business College to learn an employable skill. Since 1932, about seven percent of the student body has had college degrees.

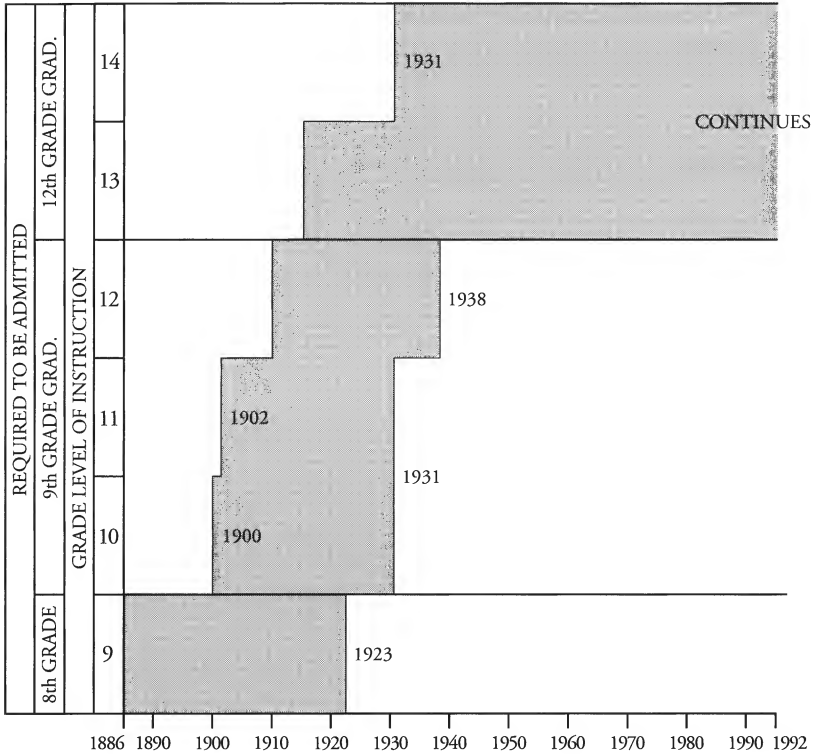
BUSINESS CLASSES, LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION

The current curriculum of LDS Business College is reviewed yearly and is designed to prepare students for employment with skills needed in the business community. All classes are taught on a college level and have been since 1931. Figure 4 shows the level at which business classes were taught over the years, starting at grade 8, some grade 7, but gradually being raised to junior college level.

START OF BUSINESS CLASSES – 1886

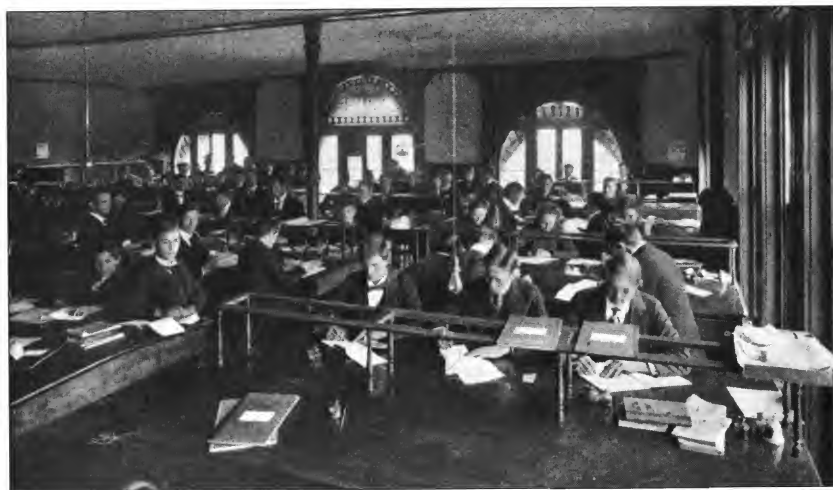
The third teacher hired at the Salt Lake Stake Academy was Joseph Nelson, who started in 1887. From the beginning of his employment, he was interested in adding business subjects. Penmanship was taught the year before his arrival, but courses in commercial practice and phonography (shorthand) were added when he came. In the fall of 1888, he started teaching bookkeeping, a class that had eleven students and met four times a week. Willard Done taught Pittman shorthand in the "B" section in 1889; classes were offered at the preparatory level, grades 7 and 8. Since graduates were older than present-day 7th and 8th graders, they were employable when they finished the course. These business classes soon became a part of the curriculum of the academic (advanced) depart-

FIGURE 4
 LDS COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY (INCLUDING BUSINESS DEPARTMENT)/
 LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE - GRADE LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION
 1886-1992





THE BUSINESS WORLD WAS CHANGING IN 1901 AND STUDENTS AT LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE FLOCKED TO LEARN TYPENWRITING.



BOOKKEEPING CLASS IN 1899 HELD ON THE FIFTH FLOOR OF THE TEMPLETON BUILDING, LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE.

ment, taught on grade 9 level starting in 1889 and on grade 10 level from 1890.

Joseph Nelson was chair of the academic department from 1890 to 1895. His business-type classes were an immediate success measured by the fact that his graduates easily found employment. Figure 5 is a typed reproduction of a certificate used then to verify the qualifications of the graduates. Note the caption at the top of the certificate, “Holiness to the Lord.”

Registrations in business classes continue to increase until 1896, when a separate department of the LDS College was created with 117 students. It was known as “The LDS Business College, a Department of the LDS College,” with Joseph Nelson as the first department chairman. In 1896, the new department became semi-independent when the rest of the school moved to the Seventeenth Ward building and the business department remained in the Ellerbeck Building. It became almost fully independent when the Business College moved to the top floor of the Templeton Building in 1897.

THE JUNIOR COLLEGE DREAM

For years the high school discussed the possibility of growing into an institution for higher education. Church President Wilford Woodruff wrote to the school in 1888 about employing J. M. Tanner, who had excellent academic credentials and had just returned from a Church mission. The First Presidency wanted him to start “a higher branch of education than . . . given in the [Salt Lake Stake] Academy. We [the First Presidency] thought seriously on the matter [but there was no teacher available until now].”

Six years later, Brother Tanner was employed for college-level work at the school and assisted on and off until 1901. The long delay was caused by inadequate finances and few students qualified to study at grade 13 level.

Local and General Authorities, however, were looking forward to a greater institution in Salt Lake City. In 1901, President Lorenzo Snow, who had been elected president of the board, stated at a trustees’ meeting that “The University in Salt Lake City should be the leading institution of the Church school system and would receive the larger amount of the Church funds set apart for educational purposes.”⁶ This gave the administrators of the college incentive to establish some higher education on campus.

The General Church Board of Education passed a resolution in which the kinds of college work to be

done by the schools at Provo, Salt Lake, and Logan was designated. According to this action, Latter-day Saints’ University in Salt Lake City was to specialize in law, theology, philosophy, literature, and kindred subjects. Some effort was made to start a law school, but without success. Little was done with junior college classes, and in 1907 the General Church Board of Education announced that higher-level work would be done at Brigham Young University at Provo.

It was a triumph when the *Deseret News* announced July 27, 1920, the founding of a junior college:

When the LDS University opens this Fall it will be a Junior College institution. With the fall term first year High School work will be entirely eliminated and the first year of college work will be incorporated in the course of study. . . . The faculty of the institution will remain practically the same. . . . The school while known as the LDS University has been carrying work of only high school rank up to the present.⁷

It was two years later, when the University of Utah agreed to accept college-level credits earned at LDS University, that 85 high school graduates enrolled in college freshman classes. Again the *Deseret News* reported:

Arrangements are completed for the establishing of Junior College work at LDS University according to the leaders of the school. University of Utah recognizes credits given at LDS University to students for college work. Junior College work to be given at the school will offer all important subjects which are taught in the Freshman college course English, Sociology, Ethics/Citizenship, Principles of Education, Commercial Law, Theology, Physical Education, Woodwork, Pattern making, Sewing, Cooking, Math, Public Speech, Economics, Auto Mechanics, History, Languages; and such subjects in the Commercial School as Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, and other business subjects. . . . The junior college will be an organization distinctly separate from the High School Department.⁸

Unfortunately, all junior college work as well as the high school were cancelled by 1931, because of the Great Depression and lack of Church money to support the school.

LDS Business College, which endured after the closing, was able to continue teaching at the junior college level, and some of the course credits could be transferred to the other universities. This was accomplished without the financial support of the Church, except for the free use of school buildings.

FIGURE 5
FORM FIRST USED MAY 22, 1890

HOLINESS TO THE LORD

LATTER - DAY SAINTS COLLEGE

The Central Normal School
of the

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Salt Lake City, Utah

TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME:

Be it known that _____ a Student in the _____
Department, has completed, with specified efficiency, a course of study, as prescribed by this
Institution in _____

Comprising the branches named below:

	EFFICIENCY	
	Per	Cent
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this C E R T I F I C A T E has been signed, sealed, and issued at Salt Lake City,
Utah, this ___ day of ____ A.D. 189__

In Behalf of the Board of Directors:

In Behalf of the Faculty:

_____ President.

_____ Principal.

_____ Secretary.

_____ Secretary.

COURSES OFFERED 1886 – 1993

Appendix C, entitled “Curriculum 1886 – 1993,” outlines the growth of subject matter taught at the school. Eighteen academic departments of the college are listed with their courses of study for 1992. Each course is traced back year by year to find when it was first added to the curriculum. Some classes offered in the past have no modern equivalent. For example, in the language department, only Spanish is taught now, but other languages were offered previously for a brief time: 1887, Latin; 1889, Hebrew; 1891, German; 1894, Arabic; 1898, Ancient Languages; and 1901, French. Also, 1891, Surveying; 1899, Telegraphy; and 1940, Posting Machines have now become obsolete because of advancing technology.

It is interesting to see when some modern courses were added to the curriculum. For example, typewriting had just been invented, and classes in it were started in 1900 and have been taught every year since. A new twist was added to this course in 1926, when the Weise-Coover (kinesthetic) method of touch typing was introduced.

Shorthand, offered first in 1887, was taught continuously until 1992. Filing started in 1948. The first computer class which began in 1956 was called IBM Punch Cards. It was followed in 1968 with Operating Systems, COBOL, FORTRAN, and Assembler Languages.

Shorthand and bookkeeping courses were started in the second year of the school, 1887, when the popularity of commercial or clerical training was increasing in the United States. There was a demand in business for employees who could write well, do double-entry bookkeeping, and take and transcribe dictation. Willard Done, the first teacher, had mastered Pittman shorthand and taught that subject in 1887.

A rivalry developed with a competing business school across the street. The Salt Lake Business College announced in 1897 that only they could teach Gregg shorthand. To quote their catalog:

We have exclusive right to use the famous Gregg system of shorthand. This system has four advantages over others, easiest to learn, fastest to write, easiest to read and best when learned. We also teach the Pittman and Munson systems [of shorthand].⁹

This competition was soon laid to rest when LDS College, using Church funding, bought out the Salt Lake Business College in December 1901, with rights to teach Gregg shorthand.

Sister Ada Bitner Hinckley, 1880 – 1930, mother of President Gordon B. Hinckley, is credited with being the first to teach Gregg shorthand at LDS Business College. She was employed from 1899 to 1910. Unmarried at the time she started teaching at the college, she met another faculty member, Bryant S. Hinckley, and they were married in 1909.

RADIO

Experimental work in radio broadcasting and receiving was carried out at LDS University in 1923 – 1924 by broadcasting basketball games over the school radio station. Another historical first by the school: October 1922 was the first broadcast of an organ concert from the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City – two years before KSL was started and seven years before the first Tabernacle Choir broadcast. Dr. Howells remembers these events:

Some experimental work in radio transmission was done at the Latter-day Saints’ University during 1919 – 1920 under an amateur license, with call letters 6BAL, and also under a special experimental license.

In 1921 broadcast equipment was purchased and a license obtained under call letters KFOO. During the next five years, broadcasting was carried on by the University intermittently. Numerous concerts and lectures were broadcast and two series of educational lectures were “put on the air” in 1923 and 1924. During these years, reports of basketball games were broadcast by remote control from the Deseret Gymnasium. In October 1922, the first broadcast of a concert from the great organ in the Mormon Tabernacle was made over these facilities.

Originally the station operated with 50 watts power. The license issued on March 19, 1924, placed the station on 1,150 kc, with the power at 10 watts, and permitted the use of “unlimited” time on the air. On January 6, 1925, the power was reduced to 5 watts and on April 14, 1925, this was increased to 250 watts. On May 29, 1925, the station was shifted to 1,270 kc. With this higher power the station was heard throughout the United States, in Hawaii, and in New Zealand. The station was never operated on a commercial basis, its control remaining always in the hands of the authorities of the Latter-day Saints’ University who desired that it be used exclusively for educational purposes. The transmitter was in charge of Dr. Thomas H. Howells and Mr. Don C. McRae. The last license held by the University expired in November 1926, and the station was deleted by the federal government on January 26, 1927.¹⁰

An account published by the Herald Republican in 1920 alludes to pioneering work done in radio by LDS University and says students at LDS University

heard jazz music from as far away as Honolulu and New York.

By means of a sound amplifier and a wireless telephone. . . First use of this instrument in the west, according to Professor Thomas H. Howells, head of the Science Department. The instrument was constructed by students of the schools science society. Although not a new invention to science, said Professor Howells, the uses of the amplifier have not been exploited. Through this means a speaker's voice may be transmitted with increased amplitude any distance, and will make possible the transmission of conversation around the world with the use of a wireless instrument. The advisability of establishing them in the large assemblies so as to make speaker's voices more audible is being considered.¹¹

Another teacher, Eugene Hilton, trained LDS University students in radio broadcasting, some of whom became very prominent.

I was assigned, in 1923, as chairman by the General Sunday School Board to put on a program for Sunday evening of General Conference [by radio from the Salt Lake Tabernacle]. This was somewhat similar to the Granite Stake Pageant. For this I trained as speakers several of my promising LDS students. Among them were Richard L. Evans and Lowell Bennion. This was the first but not by any means the last time their voices were heard there. They have since always been among my choicest friends.¹²

And in 1934, after KSL had been established, LDS Business College offered a night class to its students, and the school newspaper, *Gold and Blue*, gave an invitation to enroll:

Would you like to become acquainted with that thing we call a microphone? Do you think you would quiver and shake when you came in contact with it? If you do, here is your chance to overcome your fear. A broadcasting class is starting. You are going to have your opportunity to become a radio star.

Alvin Pack [became full-time teacher 1934 – 1935], who is starting his third year over the air, is going to teach you how to approach a microphone. He will give instructions in radio drama and the technique of radio broadcasting. Become a member of the only radio production class in the state of Utah at the low cost of \$15.00 for four months instruction.¹³

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

During Salt Lake Stake Academy's first year, music was introduced into the curriculum with a class entitled *Singing*, taught by the multi-talented Willard Done. Three years later, in 1889, the course was expanded and called *Music*, and in 1894 a *Vocal*

Music class was started. Music became a vital part of the old LDS College and University. Choruses and other musical numbers were frequently mentioned on programs for devotionals and student assemblies.

However, in the years when Evan Stephens was first employed as a teacher at the LDS College and Dr. James E. Talmage was principal (1890 – 1892), Evan Stephens complained, "I have felt that music has been of such small consideration among the studies [of the LDS College] that it was almost in contempt by those who were not particularly fond of it." He noted that his salary as the music teacher was only half what the University of Utah was paying, and that the music books were "made of all sorts of makeshifts." He continued:

This all tends to cheapen or depreciate the value of the study of music in the eyes of the rest attending, and to effectually banish that enthusiasm that Music must have as "atmosphere" to live upon. Without it I cannot teach, and while these things I have mentioned are mere trifles, it takes but mere trifles to kill enthusiasm and without it I repeat there is no soul, no progress, no life to music, and I cannot endure it.¹⁴

Stephens offered to resign and train any interested students on Saturday nights along with the Tabernacle Choir training class he conducted in the Assembly Hall on Temple Square. He stayed on the faculty another year but left in 1892. After seven years, when Joshua Paul was president and the prospect for music looked better, Stephens returned to the faculty and taught for nine years, until 1908. The later hard-won success of the music curriculum was largely due to the bold defense of music at the LDS College by Evan Stephens.

In 1904, under Professor Stephens, the school yearbook reported, "Our singing is taking root and already flourishing as never before." By 1911, the Board of Trustees made additional provisions to accommodate a band and orchestra.¹⁵ In addition to Evan Stephens, some of the most loved and respected names in LDS music appeared on the faculty list: B. Cecil Gates, Emma Lucy Gates, Edward P. Kimball, Florence Jepperson, Margaret Summerhays, and Tracy Y. Cannon.

Music was formally recognized in 1917 when it was made a separate department of the LDS University. Plans were then made to move the noisy music practice off the campus at 70 North Main Street. The intention was to convert the Church-owned Gardo House (Amelia's Palace), which stood

on the southwest corner of State and South Temple streets, into the music department of the LDS University.

As planned, the first floor was to house the piano department, the second floor the vocal department, and the third floor the wind instruments department. The Palace was also to host a training school for the Tabernacle Choir. It was expected that local artists would exhibit their pieces in the adjoining art gallery.¹⁶

While the plans were attractive and there were hopes that Amelia's Palace would be put to such a use, the music school never became a reality at that location. The old mansion was later sold by the Church to the federal government for use as the site for the Federal Reserve Bank Building.

In 1920, Alfred and Elizabeth McCune donated their home to the Church. The McCune Mansion stands at 200 North Main Street on a hillside overlooking the Salt Lake Temple. The bequest was for the use of the LDS women's organizations "or for such purpose as may be deemed best."¹⁷ That same year the Church allowed the music department of LDS University to move in and utilize the beautiful building as a cultural and training center for local musicians.

On August 26, 1924, the *Deseret News* reported a change in the name of the music program:

LDS Music School name to be changed. The name of the LDS School of Music will be changed to the McCune LDS School of Music and Arts. It was announced at the office of The First Presidency Tuesday. The change was made in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McCune who presented the building to the Church in October 1920.

Faculty member Tracy Y. Cannon was soon appointed director of the school, which rapidly grew in size and influence. It is estimated that over 30,000 musicians studied there.¹⁸ When the LDS High School and College were closed in 1931, the McCune School continued with the understanding that the McCune Mansion could be used, but the school would not receive any Church financial appropriations. It was expected that the faculty would be paid by student tuition. President F. Y. Fox wrote in his diary, August 1932, that music teacher Wilkens could be hired only half-time "as a result of the Depression

and his wages have been cut to \$40 from \$60 per month."

Tracy Y. Cannon served as director of the McCune School of Music and Art from 1925 until 1950, when he was succeeded by N. Lorenzo Mitchell. Without adequate financial support, the school declined and by 1952 the chairman of its board, Presiding Bishop Joseph L. Wirthlin, reported:

The school was little more than a rental agency, leasing space to teachers, and a bookkeeping service for their accounts. Other than the Junior Symphony Orchestra which the school sponsored, it made little direct contribution to the cultural atmosphere of the community. Bishop Wirthlin recommended that the McCune School of Music merge with the Music Department of BYU, permitting that department to offer a more complete program. Church leaders favored Wirthlin's proposal. The school [building] had cost the Church considerable sums to maintain, and because of its quasicommercial nature, the city was considering imposing property tax on the school. Nonetheless, the primary reason for incorporating the school as a part of BYU was to improve its course offering.

On June 20, 1952, the Board of Trustees rather hesitantly approved the motion to make the McCune School of Music a branch of BYU. Some members of the Board expressed the fear that, academically, the school was not of college caliber. It consistently attracted as many elementary students as those of high school and college age combined. The Board agreed to the motion upon the specific condition that effective steps would be immediately taken to improve the quality of the school.¹⁹

Public announcement of the action to transfer the McCune School to Brigham Young University for administrative control was made in September 1952.

During the next few years the school served a worthwhile purpose, undoubtedly gaining its greatest publicity because of its dance program. A dancer in her own right, Virginia Tanner implemented a successful and attractive dance program in the school. Unfortunately, the school's financial requirements became too burdensome for the already thin budget of BYU. . . . When BYU found itself unable to maintain a respectable college program at the school, when it became clear that the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools would not accredit BYU if it held onto this branch, the McCune School of Music and Art . . . was discontinued as a part of the University effective 15 August 1957, and, effective that same date, the Church Board of Education ordered its permanent closing.²⁰

NORMAL SCHOOL (TEACHER PREPARATION)

With the arrival of the 1890s, the Church had a growing need for elementary school-teachers to accept employment in the local Church schools. As it worked out, however, this was only a temporary need until the state could take over the teaching of primary grades. Meanwhile, LDS College/University offered professional certificates to graduates of their evolving normal department. Formal action was taken by a joint meeting of the stake board and the General Church Board of Education in April 1890. It was decided that "a normal department be included in the Latter-day Saints' College for the coming season, which shall be known as the Central Normal College of the Church."

In the fall of 1890 a normal school was added, with courses of instruction to prepare teachers of the primary grades. Twenty students were enrolled in this program tuition-free by signing the following application:

To Dr. J. E. Talmage
Principal Latter-day Saints College
Salt Lake City

Dear Brother:

I respectfully apply for admission to the Normal Department of the Latter-day Saints' College, under the provisions of the Church appropriation for the education of intending teachers. I declare to you my desire to thoroughly qualify myself to be an instructor in the schools of the Church, and to teach in such schools on the completion of my course of Normal training. Should I withdraw from the institution before graduation or should I be prevented through circumstances of a personal or private nature, from officiating as a teacher in Church schools, I shall consider it a duty to repay the full amount of tuition for the period of my attendance in the Normal Department, that the means may be used for the assistance of other students.

While I am a member of the College I shall endeavor to respond willingly to any request for assistance in classes or departments of the institution in ways that are suited to my qualifications.

Respectfully your student.²¹

The course was expected to take two years to complete. In 1891, Instructor Joseph Nelson taught this class, but because of lack of funds for another teacher, he combined the academic department with the normal department in one room. After one year of instruction, there was such a need for primary grade teachers that Principal James E. Talmage told the board:

Sixteen have completed with success the Junior Course in Normal training, and have passed all the examinations required in the same. They have in consequence received certificates this day as teachers in the primary grades of the Church School service.

He admitted, however, that the instruction was of a minor nature:

This being the first year of Normal work in the institution, little has been attempted beside the branches of the ordinary curriculum, outside the Theory and Practice of Teaching, and Object Lessons. We have sadly felt the need of more ample accommodations and facilities for this special and important department of our work, and we confidently hope for improved conditions at the opening of another year.²²

A year later Principal Talmage said he had been teaching the normal students, of which there were 33, until the employment of Phillip Maycock, who joined the faculty in 1892. When Willard Done returned as principal in 1892, he said the normal school was in a "disastrous" situation. He wrote about this seven years later:

At the time that I took hold of the affairs of the school there were about four grades of work, corresponding practically to the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth. Two normal courses were provided, one known as the Senior, the other as the Junior Course. The second of these would scarcely be equal to the ninth grade, the first was slightly advanced above this. Certificates were issued to students who had completed this work, and the result of the bestowal of certificates for work so elementary has always been somewhat disastrous, for the reason that when these students enter into competitive examination with those who have completed more extended courses in other institutions, they are placed at a great disadvantage. Recognizing this fact, my whole desire has been to raise the standard, both of admission and of graduation, the result being that there are now provided two graduating courses, the High School and the Normal. Each of these begins with the ninth grade, this being the lowest grade in the institution, and ends with the twelfth grade, extending, therefore, through four years. These courses are as complete as similar graduating courses in other high

schools and normal institutions in the State, and include complete courses in theology as well. It has not been without difficulty and sacrifice, both professional and financial, that this great movement has been consummated; but I am sure that the results in the next few years will more than compensate for these temporary losses.²³

By 1900 the curriculum for the normal school had grown to four years, all taught at the high school level. This also included a training course for kindergarten teachers. To give practical experience to the budding teachers, a group of children were enrolled in a kindergarten.²⁴

With the need for primary teachers in local Church schools declining after many public elementary schools were established, the LDS High School was preparing public school teachers. Before long the state required college-level instruction for future teachers. In 1920 LDS University started some junior college courses and in 1927 opened the LDS Institute for Teachers.²⁵ This was the first attempt to give normal training at the junior college level. All of these curriculum improvements came to an end when the junior college and the high school at LDS College were closed in 1931. There has been no further attempt to prepare teachers for professional certificates.

LIBRARY

The first record of buying books was on October 6, 1888. The secretary of the Salt Lake Stake Board of



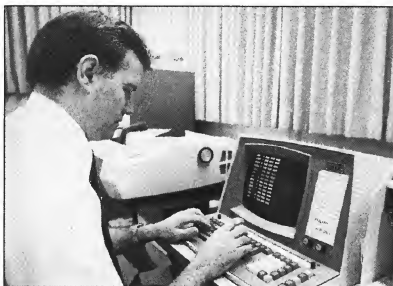
TO KEEP PACE WITH THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY, LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE GAVE TRAINING IN ONE OF THE FIRST DATA AUTOMATION MACHINES, THE IBM CARD PUNCH, IN 1956.



NORMA SWIGART'S PRIZE COURT REPORTING STUDENTS, 1863: NED GREENIG, BETH RENSHAW, THONEY SHARP, AND RAY CHRISTIANSEN.

Education received a complete set of Bancroft's Works, for which he paid \$33. School expenses for 1889 showed \$74.75 for the library and another \$74.75 in 1890.

The Salt Lake Stake Library Association turned over to the Academy all of the books they had collected up to 1889. This transfer of books had been suggested by Church President Wilford Woodruff and the books, according to Principal James E. Talmage, were to be located "in the little dark room opposite the principal's office" in the Social Hall. One of the faculty members, Joseph Nelson, was assigned to take charge of them. The collection included books and pamphlets dealing with general literature, arts, history and civics, pedagogy, the sciences, and theology, all the current periodicals of the state, as well as impor-



INSTRUCTOR DAVID JONES USING NEWLY INSTALLED COMPUTER, 1977.



LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE GRADUATING CLASS, 1938. DIRECTOR OF THE EVENING SCHOOL AND LATER THE PRESIDENT, KENNETH S. BENNION STANDS SECOND FROM THE RIGHT, SECOND ROW DOWN.

tant magazines of the United States. By this time the school had moved in part to the Lion House and books were moved to rooms 5 and 6, which were used for a reading room and a general library.

Brother Talmage said the books “were of great value” to the instructional program but begged the board to provide funds for an *Unabridged Dictionary* and a set of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. The cumulative collection of books was not extensive; thus ten years later, Principal Willard Done asked the board for more help because the library was “very unsatisfactory”:

Steps should be taken, also, to secure additional books for our library. It is a very unsatisfactory collection at present, and the expenditure of \$500 to \$1,000 would be required to provide a library at all adequate for our needs. I believe there are public-spirited men in the community who if properly approached would willingly contribute money for this laudable purpose.²⁶

The board could scarcely pay teachers’ salaries, so little was forthcoming for the library. Three years later, a father from Farmington, Utah, who had children enrolled at LDS University, donated \$1,000 toward the library and expressed his hope that the school “in the very near future will become the Glory of Zion.”

When the new LDS Business College building was ready for occupancy in 1901, the library was moved again.

Miss Minnie Margetts was in charge of the library from 1909 to 1931 on a part-time basis. In 1914, the board passed this request:

Miss Margetts was asked to ascertain whether certain magazines were really needed in view of the fact that they might be read at the public library. Brother Jensen was asked to examine the *Boys Life* with a view to finding out whether it be suitable for our purposes.²⁷

The thought of excluding a document from your collection if it is in another library is amazing today, but in 1914 this was one of the restrictions of a tight budget.

With the opening of the 1915 school year, a list of books was approved for purchase. Included on the list were:

Misery and Its Causes by Devine and *Essentials of Character* by Session, the Mutual Improvement Association reading courses, and a Larnard's *Encyclopedia of History*, Goodspeed's *History of Babylonia, Apollo – A History of Art*, Breastead's *Egypt*, Hernes *Primitive Man*, *American History Chart*, Talmage's *Articles of Faith*, Robert's *History of the Church*, Fosdick's *Assurance of Immortality*, *Napoleon I*, *Reign of Anti-Christ* by Sjordahl, Robinson's *Modern Readings*, Orson Pratt's *Works*, Robert's *Works* and Talmage's *Great Apostasy*.²⁸

That same year a new catalog system was introduced to the library. The *Deseret News* of January 5, 1915, reported:

The library of the LDS University is being reorganized. The excellent library of the LDS University is to be reshelved, classified and organized. Miss Mary E. Dawney, State Library Organizer is now working on it and within 2 or 3 weeks the big collection of books will be arranged in proper order.

Miss Dawney was employed by the school as a consultant, and at her suggestion a set of Library of Congress reference cards was purchased for the library.

The annual report of 1921 said there were 6,181 volumes in the library. A year later another 177 volumes were added, plus 100 more the following year. Thus, by 1929 the *Student Handbook* could say:

For many years the LDS has maintained one of the finest high school libraries in the state.

The library itself is used for reference only, appropriate rooms having been provided for study. Pupils do not have access to the stacks, but librarians will assist them to get the books or magazines needed.²⁹

After the close of the LDS High School and junior college in 1931, the library collection was distributed. The Genealogical Society applied for and received surplus desks, chairs, and tables from the old library.

LDS Business College received little of the former school's equipment and library facilities. President R. Ferris Kirkham, in dictating an oral history of the school, said:

Up until 1975 the LDS Business College and its parent institutions did not have a library building in the formal sense of the word, nor a trained librarian.³⁰

Thanks to the planning of President Kirkham, however, and using only student tuition money, a beautiful new library building was approved by the Board of Trustees. The *Deseret News* of June 7, 1974, described the new structure then under construction:

Library completion set at LDS College. A two-story library and media center now under construction at LDS Business College is scheduled for completion by late summer in 1975.

The new structure is being built just east of the Administration Building on the college's South Temple and "D" Street campus. Contractor for the \$492,000 job is Culp Construction Company.

Three months later, Elder Neal A. Maxwell, then an assistant to the Twelve and Church Commissioner of Education, dedicated the new building. Elder Maxwell said:

Libraries have a way of continuing to remind us that books are as basic to learning as the wheel is to transportation and movement. I am confident that this facility and this college will continue to add to the nation's supply of competent idealists, of individuals of integrity and industry.³¹

The library is currently heavily used by the students as a study area. There are 3,694 bound books in the collection, with 79 periodicals under subscription, and a growing collection of video tapes, audio cassettes, slides, and filmstrips all of which are used by the various classes of the college. A computerized catalog and data retrieval system is available to the student body and faculty. When the evaluation committee of the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges visited the college in 1982, they felt that the book collection was under-used by the students. The library continues to be used primarily as a place to study rather than to find a certain book. However, the new CD-ROM and Internet systems have united the library to others around the state and the world.

LENGTH OF CLASSES AND CALENDAR

The Salt Lake Stake Academy school year was originally divided into 3 nine-week terms. Since there is no record that the board approved this schedule, it was likely the idea of the youthful Willard Done.

With the arrival of Dr. James E. Talmage in 1889, the Academy was renamed Latter-day Saints' College and the year was divided into two terms, one of sixteen weeks and the second of twenty weeks. This plan was adopted prior to the Church General Board of Education instruction in which Karl G. Maeser wrote to Stake President Angus M. Cannon on May 17, 1889, asking him to conform his school calendar to the Church plan, or to use the two varied-length terms only for that year and not repeat it. But the odd local plan continued until 1899 when 2 eighteen-week semesters were adopted. Classes were regularly suspended for national holidays and LDS Church conferences.

The time students spent in the classroom showed they were serious about their schoolwork. The school calendar usually included 180 days of instruction, and classes met daily, Monday through Friday, usually for fifty minutes each.

In 1907, LDS High School required more student class minutes (8,640 class minutes/unit) than the national norm established by the Carnegie Foundation (7,200 class minutes/unit). LDS High School adopted the Carnegie Foundation standard by making each period sixty minutes long, thus placing the school on the same basis as the best high schools in the United States. This high standard was later maintained by adding school days to the year, even though class periods were reduced to forty-five minutes in 1921.

Class meetings per week varied. Most met five periods per week or one meeting daily, others met three periods per week, and other courses met two periods per week. In 1911, two and one-half units or more were considered a full-time load.

In 1931, LDS Business College established its own standard for classes. Students were not required to attend so many class minutes per course, but when they had mastered a subject they were allowed to progress forward. A study done by the school in 1939 indicated that the average student stayed twenty-four weeks (about 5.5 months) between the time of enrollment and the time the skills in that particular course were mastered.

During the war years, President F. Y. Fox explained to the Church Commissioner of Education that his students were in such demand for employment that on average each stayed only 4.5 months in school.

Published class schedules showed fifty classroom

minutes per period in 1977, a pattern that continues up to the date of this writing, 1992. The year is now divided into four quarters per year, each ten weeks long. Depending upon the individual requirements of each major, students may be awarded a one-year diploma after three quarters or a two-year diploma after six quarters of successful work.

So long as LDS College graduates accepted employment and gave satisfactory service, the length of the academic program the student had followed was not too important. To illustrate, Lowell W. Rasmussen, who was certified by LDS Business College in 1928 in clerical practice and bookkeeping, felt he had excellent training. He was employed as secretary to the supervisor of the Sevier County office of the Rural Rehabilitation Administration. In 1935, he was admitted to a major Utah university as a transfer student with two years of college credit from LDS Business College. He finished his bachelor's degree in another two years. He went on to Iowa and earned a Ph.D. in agronomy and has now completed a 28-year career as a professor at Washington State University at Pullman. He says that his LDS Business College experience proved useful all his life, providing the basis for a wonderful career.³²

Not all students had the same success Dr. Rasmussen enjoyed. Students who wanted to transfer to another school, such as the University of Utah or Brigham Young University, often faced difficulties. Eventually, these problems forced LDS Business College to conform to national norms of course content and length of class periods and terms. Now, many of the credits earned at the LDS Business College are regularly transferred to the major universities within the state.

ACCREDITATION

No academic institution can succeed in the twentieth century without accreditation. Once accreditation has been received, a school can say it offers an acceptable quality of instruction. Without accreditation, a nondiscriminating public has no way to gauge the value of a school. Accreditation answers such questions as: Are the faculty members qualified to teach the courses they offer? Is the content of each course and length of instruction generally accepted? Is the instructional material taught at the grade level claimed? Are the physical facilities and teaching aids of high enough quality? Are the students really pre-

pared for the classes they take? Will other schools accept the academic credits a student has earned when he or she transfers?

LDS Business College completed the complicated process and received formal accreditation from the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges in 1977 under the administration of President R. Ferris Kirkham. This was a landmark achievement. On October 5, 1977, the college received the following report from the evaluation committee of the Northwest Association:

The campus is in a beautiful urban setting, centrally located near the downtown area, and has much to commend it for its physical plant, but it is within the classrooms and offices that the evaluation team found the real strength of the institution – in its faculty, staff and student body.

The curricular offerings are appropriate, and the faculty is extremely dedicated, conscientious, and well-qualified. The student body may be described as courteous, friendly and wholesome.³³

Thus accreditation was achieved and the school was recognized as a junior college the same as Ricks, Snow, or Dixie. The team of evaluators also left a list of improvements that should be made by the school. Each five years since 1977, the accreditation status has been reaffirmed, each time with recommendations for improvement. These renewals have come in regular order in 1982, 1987, and 1992.

The 1991 – 1993 *LDS Business College Catalog* contains a summary description of its accreditation status, as well as health services accreditation:

Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. The LDS Business College is accredited as a junior college of business by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges and as such will be listed in the current issue of Accredited Institutions of Higher Education, published by the American Council on Education. Candidacy for accreditation was October 5, 1976; fully accredited December 8, 1977; reaccredited 1982, 1987.

The Health Services program at LDS Business College was fully accredited on October 21, 1987, by the American Association of Medical Assistants (a subsidiary of the American Medical Association). This accreditation means that completing the College's program for medical assistants will prepare an individual to sit for the national certifying examination for medical assistants.

At the time of this writing, the LDS Business College was preparing a comprehensive self-study for

another full-scale evaluation by the Northwest Association. When this evaluation occurred in October of 1992, accreditation was again reaffirmed.

The road leading to full accreditation was a long one. First mention of accepting transferred credits earned at the LDS College or University came in 1924 when the University of Utah and other state institutions of higher learning agreed to give "full credit" for such transfers.³⁴ Soon thereafter, on May 4, 1927, the *Deseret News* reported that LDS Business College received membership in the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools, though this association was not an accreditation body as we understand the term today.

Progress was made in 1953 when the school was accredited as a junior college of business by the Accrediting Commission for the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools. This recognition, carried until 1976, was somewhat self-serving, coming from an organization of like schools rather than from an independent accreditation agency.

In a further effort to improve the school, the Church Board of Education acted in 1952 to bring LDS Business College under the supervision of Brigham Young University in Provo, an action due to

a long-standing desire of many BYU administrators to obtain a center of influence in Salt Lake City. President Wilkinson assigned the detailed supervision of the Business College to William F. Edwards, Dean of the College of Commerce. Edwards was instructed to improve the curriculum offering and the general academic prestige of the school by making courses conform wherever practicable to those offered at BYU in order to make it a more effective competitor with the rival Henager Business College, a well-respected Salt Lake City business school. Edwards was also to move in the direction of trying to get the better students to take certain courses that would eventually lead them to come to the BYU to finish a four-year course.

Faculty and staff pruning was undertaken, tuition was raised slightly to improve the financial footing of the college, and for a period it appeared that the new branch would perform successfully. In 1952 LDS Business College was officially accredited by the Accrediting Commission of Business Schools (ACBS) as a two-year school of business. In 1953 the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools gave its tentative approval. In 1954 the name of the school was officially changed to LDS Business College Branch of Brigham Young University. Despite these moves, the University of Utah and Utah State Agricultural College were reluctant to accept credits from the college on the assumption that the course-work of the college was not equal to course-work at BYU.

The college continued as a branch of BYU until the fall of 1956 when the entire University [BYU] underwent careful scrutiny by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. The visiting committee ruled that BYU could receive accreditation only if its ties with LDS Business College and the McCune School of Music and Art were severed because the Salt Lake City institutions were specialized schools and did not meet the liberal arts standards of the Association. Therefore, their credits could not be accepted on the same basis as BYU credit. Because of these recommendations, LDS Business College and the McCune School of Music and Art were eliminated as branches of Brigham Young University on November 30, 1956. On that same date the supervision of the LDS Business College was reassumed by the Church Board of Education.³⁵

Thus it was a singular achievement that the college, independent from the Brigham Young University, could make the necessary adjustments to earn the Northwest Association's full accreditation in 1977.

- 1 William E. Felt, et al. (History of the LDS Business College, undated, 15 page typescript), p. 2.
- 2 Willard Done, Letter to John R. Winder (College Journal History, unpublished), September 14, 1887.
- 3 Journal History, LDS Church, September 7, 1907, p. 1.
- 4 *Blue and Gold* (published by students at LDS University), 1902.
- 5 F. Y. Fox, Letter to President Willard Young (College Journal History, unpublished), November 20, 1913.
- 6 John Henry Evans, Historical Sketches of the LDS University, unpublished, 1913 (in LDS Business College archives).
- 7 *Deseret News*, July 27, 1920.
- 8 *Deseret News*, June 1, 1922.
- 9 Salt Lake Business College, *Circular*, 1897 (in LDS Business College archives).
- 10 Thomas H. Howells, faculty member, 1918–1921 and 1927–1928.
- 11 *Herald Republican*, Provo, Utah, February 19, 1920.
- 12 Eugene Hilton (faculty member, 1921–1924), *My Second Estate - The Life of a Mormon* (published by the Hilton family, 1976), p. 70.
- 13 *Gold and Blue*, December 1933, p. 3.
- 14 Evan Stephens, Letter to James E. Talmage (College Journal History, unpublished), December 9, 1891.
- 15 Minutes of Executive Committee (College Journal History, unpublished), October 4, 1911.
- 16 *Deseret News*, November 24, 1917, p. 5.
- 17 Heber J. Grant, Conference Report, October 7, 1920.
- 18 Journal History, June 9, 1925, p. 4, and August 24, 1957, p. 7.
- 19 Ernest L. Wilkinson, *Brigham Young University, The First One Hundred Years*, Vol. 2 (Provo, Utah: BYU Press, 1975), pp. 597–599.
- 20 *Ibid.*, p. 599.
- 21 *Deseret News*, August 27, 1890.
- 22 James E. Talmage, annual report to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), May 21, 1891, p. 2.
- 23 Willard Done, report to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), June 27, 1898.
- 24 Journal History, April 16, 1902, p. 9.
- 25 Journal History, August 23, 1927, p. 2.
- 26 Willard Done, Letter to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), October 29, 1898.
- 27 Board minutes (College Journal History, unpublished), 1914.
- 28 Executive Committee Meeting (College Journal History, unpublished), September 23, 1915.
- 29 Larry James, student body president, *Student Handbook*, 63 pages (published by LDS College, 1929), p. 23.
- 30 Kirkham, Oral History Project (unpublished), p. 23.
- 31 *Church News*, September 24, 1975.
- 32 Lowell W. Rasmussen, Letter to LDS Business College, June 9, 1989.
- 33 Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, Report of Evaluation Committee, October 5, 1977, p. 1.
- 34 Andrew Jenson, Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia (Deseret News Publishing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1941), p. 416.
- 35 Wilkinson, *Brigham Young University, The First One Hundred Years*, pp. 594–595.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

THE college has never deviated from its original purpose: To instill religious principles into the minds and hearts of the youth. Among the first classes offered on November 15, 1886, was theology, a course every student was required to attend. Theology was taught five days a week, right along with reading, arithmetic, and English. Circulars announcing a new school year's program bore the phrase *Holiness to the Lord*. The college's fourth President, Joshua Paul, proclaimed the school motto as *The Lord Is My Light*. At the 1900 commencement, he explained:

The motto of the Latter-day Saints' College is "The Lord is my Light." These were the words of David, when he was surrounded by human foes, and destitute of human aid. Others might rely upon their own understanding or seek aid from the wisdom of man; but he would look to the Lord as his guide and unto the Most High as his strength and his salvation, "I will look up," said David; and why should this not be our determination also . . . in choosing the College Motto, it has seemed to us that whatsoever else may be true, this much is certain: The word of the Lord is light to our path, and in His light alone shall we see the light. He is the Light of the world and in Him is no darkness at all.



DEVOTIONAL ASSEMBLY OF STUDENTS OF LDS UNIVERSITY (HIGH SCHOOL), 1901. MEETING IN THE NEW BUSINESS COLLEGE BUILDING AT 70 NORTH MAIN STREET.

No term of training thereafter was offered without including some religious instruction. That first year, 1886, the theology course covered Bible, Book of Mormon, catechism, and singing. The next year the course titles included Compendium Theology and Testimony. In 1889, the Book of Mormon class was divided to present the subject in more depth, with the new classes called Beginning Book of Mormon Theology and Advanced Book of Mormon Theology. The same two levels were applied to the Bible class, and a class called Missionary Training was added. The curriculum broadened in 1894 to include Ecclesiastical History which covered the Great Apostasy and Reason in Theology. In 1897, Bible Evidences was added. All of these were classes offered through 1931 in the old LDS High School.

In 1931, when the high school and junior college were closed and the Church Board of Education allowed LDS Business College to continue operating, a new religion class called Ethics was added, and in the same line of thinking, a Character Education class was announced in 1940. It was eighteen years before Marriage and Doctrine and Covenants classes were included. In 1972, there was a new class, Teachings of the Prophets, and in 1974 three new courses were taught: Pearl of Great Price, LDS History, and Genealogy. In 1978, Presidents of the Church was a new offering and Parables of Jesus was added in 1985.

It was common practice for each faculty member to teach one or more of these religion classes along with courses in his specialized business field. This pattern continued until 1931, when a teacher who specialized in religious education was assigned part-time to LDS Business College. In 1948, shortly after World War II, the LDS Institute of Religion was organized at the school with full-time religious instruction teachers. Religion classes continue to be taught by LDS Institute personnel.

On the day the school opened, the *Deseret News* quoted Dr. Karl Maeser, who told the newly enrolled 84 students that

in order to insure success in their studies, the pupils would require, every day, two kinds of preparation. The first was familiarity with the lessons assigned for the day. This kind of preparation was required and was observable in the schools of the world; but the other was not. It consisted in the possession of the Holy Spirit, obtained by prayer. Unless a pupil should have both of these preparations, his or her labors for the day will be a failure in this school.¹

Thus began the practice of frequent, if not daily, religious instruction to the students. Dr. Karl G. Maeser reported to the Salt Lake Stake offices after two months of operating the new school:

Israel will naturally look for an institution of this kind patronized by multitudes of students, conducted by faithful teachers, supported by the liberality of the people, approved in its labors by the authorities and above all sustained by the blessings of Almighty God.²

Dr. Maeser taught the students that he would rather have a child of his in a den of serpents than under a teacher without faith. These lofty ideas have permeated the school from that day to this. The school catalog for 1991 – 1992 declares the following as the mission of LDS Business College:

The mission of the LDS Business College is to motivate students to think clearly, to develop personal judgment, and to acquire professional business skills in an atmosphere of intellectual excellence and spiritual enlightenment, in order to be informed, ethical, productive citizens.

DAILY PROGRAM 1886 – 1888

In addition to daily instruction in theology, the entire student body met together each morning for a devotional. The second teacher, Daniel Harrington, reported in December 1886:

The school had become too large for the accommodations in the Social Hall, and Brigham Young's school house was opened to accommodate the excess numbers. The students met together for devotional exercises and then my group met in the Brigham Young schoolhouse [a half block away] for the rest of the day.³

In November 1887, Principal Willard Done wrote to the board, explaining that a devotional at the end of the day had been added:

The school has been opened and closed each day with devotional exercises, in which the students have taken part very willingly. In the Intermediate Department classes in theology have been conducted according to the principles contained in the Compendium, while in the Preparatory Department the historical parts of the Bible and Book of Mormon have been touched upon. According to their standings the students are tabulated as follows: Priest, 1; Teacher, 1; Deacons, 26; Members 110. Total, 138.⁴

DAILY PROGRAM 1889 – 1892

Principal James E. Talmage left four annual reports

to the Board of Trustees of the school affairs, which are dated from 1889 – 1902. The first report notes that the student body consisted of 2 elders, 12 priests, 9 teachers, 71 deacons, 160 lay members (baptized), and three not baptized, for a total of 257 students. Dr. Talmage gave a detailed explanation about the school's theological organization:

Forming as it does a distinctive feature of our school, it demands attentive notice. According to the pre-arranged plan, daily class-exercises in theology have been conducted in each department; the lower grades pursuing the study of the historical and doctrinal portions of the Bible and Book of Mormon; while the more advanced classes follow the compendium as a text-book and all the standard works of the Church as books of references. To these exercises the first half-hour of the morning session has been devoted; and the fervent interest exhibited by the greater majority of the pupils in thus beginning the labors of the day has been very gratifying proof of success. At intervals of two weeks the theological class in each department has been conducted as a voluntary testimony meeting; and many and affecting are the testimonies that have been borne on occasions of this kind. On the morning of the monthly Fast-day, in place of the usual theological exercises the students assembled in the capacity of a Fast-meeting at which instructions have been imparted and testimonies spoken, with special reference to the behest of our Great Teacher that all should fast and pray. A Priesthood meeting has convened regularly once per week, at which all students holding the priesthood have been called together to instruct and be instructed in matters pertaining to this high and God-like calling. As a pleasing close to the work of the week a general theological class-meeting has been held at which a varied program has been rendered. The officers of this meeting, comprising a chairman and a secretary have been chosen from among the students, a change being made at each session. As a part of the theological work, the labors of each day have been opened and closed with appropriate devotional exercises, consisting of singing and prayer. Such among the advanced students as have expressed their willingness, have been called to lead in prayer.⁵

His next report described a continuation of the foregoing pattern of work and added:

We have been specially favored during the term with the valuable aid of instructings from Elder George Reynolds, who has conducted the Academic class in Book of Mormon study, twice per week. The gentleman's ability as an expounder of the Book of Mormon, which is so well known and so generally acknowledged among our people, has been willingly and liberally applied to the assistance of our students in this important part of their theological study. Our earnest thanks are due to Elder Reynolds for his efficient aid. Our thanks are due the officers and members of the Choir, who have added so much to the

fervor of the devotional exercises. Elder Edwin Cutler has acted as choir-leader, and Brother Clare W. Reid as organist to our full satisfaction.⁶

Elder George Reynolds was secretary to the First Presidency at that time and had just been called as a president of the First Quorum of the Seventy. He also was the author of the *Concordance of the Book of Mormon*.

The pattern of religious activities for the students of the college was well established by 1891. The principal gave this summary of the work.

Daily class exercises have been held in each department on the cardinal principles of the Latter-day Saint faith, the standard works of the Church having been used as text-books. Testimony meetings, Priesthood meeting, general theological classes, and monthly Fast Day meetings have been held regularly, according to the conditions of my previous reports to you. Our daily sessions of College exercises have been, without exception, opened and closed with singing and prayer. The singing has been under the direction of Instructor Evan Stephens, and we cannot express other than sincere pleasure and satisfaction at the success that has attended the course. We have refrained from organizing any choir for general service, all the devotional singing having been carried on by the whole congregation of assembled students.⁷

After another year's experience, Dr. Talmage explained a change:

Our devotional exercises at the close of the day have been suspended, and the students permitted to leave the college immediately upon the completion of their class work. As a result, the Priesthood meeting and general theological classes, previously held after the regular work of the day, have been convened in the morning during the regular time of the theology recitation, and have alternated with the hearing of testimonies in the various theology classes.⁸

DEVOTIONALS

What started as one or two devotional exercises per day has been altered over the years. In 1889, the board wrote to the business department of LDS College requesting that "weekly lectures on theological subjects" be presented to the students by Elders Charles W. Penrose (later an Apostle), Karl G. Maeser, and George Reynolds. The next year the list of devotional speakers increased, and Principal Willard Done recorded many who participated:

Special has been done in the way of Priesthood meeting, weekly classes in general theology, and public

lectures. The course of lectures in Church History was a prominent feature of this work. These lectures were generally well attended, and created great interest. Grateful thanks are extended to Hon. B. H. Roberts, Elder Angus M. Cannon, Elder Jas. S. Brown, Elder Claudius V. Spencer, Elder C. W. Penrose, President Franklin D. Richards, Apostle John Henry Smith, Elder Andrew Jensen, Dr. K. G. Maeser, Mr. Chas. Ellis, Elder John Nicholson, and Hon. Wm. H. King, for taking part in this course of lectures. We also feel indebted to Apostles John Henry Smith, M. F. Cowley, and A. O. Woodruff, and Elder Jos. E. Taylor, for valuable assistance in our morning devotional exercises.⁹

Discipline problems during devotional exercises were discussed by the 1911 faculty, and they agreed that to "better the order" in Barratt Hall during these sessions, "each student be assigned a specific seat (in the auditorium) according to his theology class" and according to grade level.¹⁰

It is evident that all devotional speakers served gratis, as is still the case. There is record of Lydia D. Alder requesting ten dollars for presenting her lecture on the Holy Land to the Wednesday student assembly. Not surprisingly, the faculty committee turned down the request.¹¹

One of the students, Wallace F. Bennett, who later became a U.S. Senator, fondly remembered these devotionals:

The fact that it was a Church school was responsible for another variation from the normal High School pattern. Every day just before noon the entire student body and faculty filed into Barratt Hall for a formal religious service which was called devotion. Four days a week the service was short, but on Wednesday it stretched out to a full hour and over the years on those special days I must have heard all of the Church Leaders.¹²

In 1912, the practice of bearing testimonies in theology classes was changed from weekly to bimonthly and the time thus saved was booked for the Wednesday devotional. Starting in 1912, the devotionals held on other days of the week included:

- Monday — music
- Tuesday — address by one of the teachers
- Thursday — open for special activities
- Friday — address by one of the students¹³

These activities were considered by the leaders to increase the faith, knowledge and enjoyment of the student body. Another student who attended in 1940,

remembered the devotionals and religion classes: "My memories of that year are great. We had weekly devotional assemblies with excellent speakers and entertainment. We were offered several religious classes to take which I always enjoyed. [It was] a fun time in my life."¹⁴

Currently, a monthly devotional is held, at which a General Authority or general officer of the Church speaks, and a regular forum assembly utilizes a variety of speakers each addressing some wholesome topic.

CHURCH ACADEMIES

Salt Lake Stake Academy, founded in 1886, was one of many stake academies. This educational system of the Church relieved for some time the necessity of providing public high schools, but eventually they began to develop. The first public high school was organized in Salt Lake City in 1890. There were six public high schools in Utah by 1900 and thirty-three by 1905. Supporting a dual school system threw an increased financial burden upon the people. Consequently, as the state school system came into being, the Church academies experienced a decrease in enrollment, due mainly to the fact that students in the Church schools were required to pay tuition and furnish their own supplies. In 1890, the public high schools had enrolled only five percent of the secondary students in Utah, but by 1911, public school enrollment equaled that of the academies, and by 1924, 90 percent of the high school students of Utah were attending public schools.¹⁵ In 1920, the Church Commissioner of Education recommended to the Church Board of Education that eight of the academies be closed and the buildings be sold to the state (Utah, Idaho, Arizona). Only those academies that had expanded to include some college-level work were spared, thus LDS University, or LDS College, was allowed to continue, at least until 1931.¹⁶ The Church re-directed available funds into religious programs designed to supplement the secular curriculum in public high schools and colleges, rather than duplicating them. Starting in 1918, these new programs were called seminaries, at the high school level and institutes at the college level, a pattern followed to this day.

When the Church academies were operating, gospel teachings were given top priority, but it was also recognized that their objectives should include the promotion of citizenship, industrial efficiency,

intellectual integrity, and instruction in any branch of education necessary for the common affairs of life.¹⁷ A study showed that by 1914 the curriculum for public high schools and Church academies showed no major differences, except the requirement in the Church school to take theology classes.¹⁸

REQUIREMENT TO TAKE RELIGION

It was a general requirement for each student to enroll in a religion class, but there were exceptions to this rule. For example, part-time students could take a business class without enrolling in a Bible or Book of Mormon class. Night school programs frequently did not include religion classes because night school students were usually part-time. In 1912, there was a requirement that “every student of Mormon parentage is required to take theology.”¹⁹

To assure that students got some religious training, a tuition rebate system was started in 1906 and continued for more than a decade. Students who passed in theological studies were given a yearly tuition refund of \$10 at first, and later \$18. Before too long, the rebate system was eliminated and religious education was required for graduation, a student being allowed to elect from courses in Book of Mormon, New Testament History, Old Testament History, and Business Ethics. The growth of the seminary system and the consequent enrollment of many students who presented theological credits from seminaries and other Church schools led to the elimination for a brief period of all but classes in Ethics, which was required for graduation. By 1938, twelve weeks of religious education were required for graduation.²⁰

Theology classes were not required during the 1913 – 1922 period. There is a record (dated 1922) of students, listed by religion, who did not enroll in any theology class. Forty-three percent of the Mormon students did not enroll in theology, 13 of the 14 Catholics chose not to go to theology, 3 of the 4 Christian Scientists did not take theology, but the one Lutheran did. No Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, or Congregationalists took religion classes.²¹

This issue of a Church school not requiring its students to take theology became the basis for an editorial in the local Catholic newspaper in 1915. The article was titled “LDS Business College.”

Of the many notable educational institutions of which Utah boasts, none holds a more enviable place in the hearts of the common people than the L.D.S. Business

college. Always during the twenty years of its existence this commercial school has stood prominently in the forefront of progress and has afforded opportunity for business training to a multitude of young men and women. It is not an exaggeration to say that hundreds of the leading business men of the younger generation laid the foundation of their success in this college.

Though a denominational school in the sense that the L.D.S. church organization contributes heavily to its support, its doors are open to students of all creeds; no religious training is given to any save to those who elect to take it . . .

In commending the L.D.S. Business college to the patronage of our friends and readers, we do so believing that their attitude toward all classes, regardless of sect or creed, has always been just and fair, and that they are entitled to the support and patronage of those desirous of aiding the city's general welfare by supporting a worthy home institution of learning.²²

But by 1939, the Church Commissioner of Education asked that a religion class be a part of each full-time student's registration. President F. Y. Fox suggested that this requirement would not be feasible because “a business college is primarily a vocational school [and such a requirement] would be regarded as a delay in the attainment of their [employment] objective.”²³ This objection was overruled and the requirement was implemented.

Currently, a full-time student is required to enroll in an Institute class (at least two credit hours) each quarter and receive a passing grade. Part-time students (including night school) who anticipate graduating from LDS Business College are required to successfully complete six religion credits for a one-year certificate program, or twelve religion credits for a two-year degree program. To graduate from Institute, a student must complete twelve religion credits (including four credits in Book of Mormon classes). Those who complete the requirements for Institute graduation receive an Institute diploma at the regular college graduation exercises.²⁴

The Institute of Religion at LDS Business College had 200 students in 1959. The enrollment had increased to 1401 in 1966, and now virtually every student, Mormon and non-Mormon alike, is enrolled in some religious training.

OUTSIDE CREDITS FOR THEOLOGY

A concern by the 1913 faculty that their courses lacked practical application resulted in the Board of

Trustees authorizing the “working out of a plan by which outside work in practical religion might be given credit for theology.”²⁵ Thus, those who collected fast offerings in their wards could receive theology class credit. By 1918, the committee on extra credit in theology reported as follows:

The one-tenth credit be given for 30 double events, a meeting and an activity, outside of school, and two-tenths of a unit for 60 double events, the credit to be given in theology. It was explained that the Presiding Bishopric had approved the ideas, and that they would send a letter to the bishops in this school district commending the plan and urging its encouragement. It was further explained that the record would have to be kept by the ward and reported to the school.²⁶

This program was difficult to administer, involving people in both the wards and the school, and was soon abandoned.

RELIGION FACULTY PAY

Today the Church pays the salaries of all Institute teachers from a general Church account, but this was not always so. In 1886, the year the school was founded, contributions and appropriations to the school were for general expenses. Faculty members teaching religion were not separate from those teaching secular courses. More and more, the college came to regard the general Church appropriation as compensation for teaching religion. When LDS Business College started on its own in 1931 – 1932, with little Church help, the Church made a special allowance to the school for teachers of religious education²⁷ and also allowed the use of the Church-owned school buildings. The Church made appropriations to the school to cover the costs of religious instruction.²⁸ Later, when the Institute of Religion was established in 1948, these costs were paid directly to the religion faculty by the Church Department of Education.

LDS STANDARDS

In the *Circular* which invited the first students to come to the Salt Lake Stake Academy in November 1886, the chairman of the organizing committee described student discipline in the following terms:

Monitors and Seniors will be appointed for the various organizations and classes, whenever occasion requires. Daily records are kept by the pupils, weekly records by the instructor, and term records will be sent to the parents. All pupils, upon entering, are placed upon the word of

honor for their conduct and veracity. In case of repeated reprimands, the parents of refractory or negligent pupils will be communicated with.

It was not long before such general terms had to be spelled out with more detailed definitions as to what was unacceptable behavior at school. An 1891 newspaper article described the rules and standards for student conduct in these terms:

The discipline of the College forbids profanity, obscenity, the use of tobacco or alcoholic liquors, visiting places at which intoxicants are sold or games of chance carried on, attendance at entertainments not approved by the Church Authorities, etc. Boarding houses must be approved by the Principal. A complete registry is kept of the name, standing, conduct, etc., of each pupil.²⁹

These standards seem minimal compared to discipline problems facing some schools now. For example, in the early days of the College there were no reports of guns in school, violence to teachers, kidnapping, pornography, or sex on campus. Discipline problems diminished as the student body became more mature and the courses were taught at higher grade levels. But even these first simple rules required some mechanism for enforcement. Faculty and administration enforced rules until 1915, when Guy C. Wilson took over the presidency of the school. He organized a student court to handle infractions. One of the most interesting and humorous records in the school's archives is the minute book of this court and the way each case that came before them was handled.

Soon a constitution and bylaws, which outline the court and its functions, were enacted.

This method of student self-discipline continued from 1917 – 1931 and literally hundreds of cases were heard. As an example of the entries:

[Student A]: was tried before the L.D.S.U. Student Body Court, for disturbance in Devotional, and was found guilty. Sentence: Barred for two weeks from participating in, or attending any school activity. Report at library during Devotional Exercises.

[Student B]: was tried for breaking section 3 (gambling) of the bylaws of the student body of the L.D.S.U. found not guilty.

[Student C]: was tried for breaking section 3 (gambling) of the bylaws of the L.D.S.U. found guilty. Sentence: Barred for two weeks from participating in or attending any school activity; report to Library during Devotional exercises. Sentence from March 12–26.

THE STUDENT COURT

As one agency of student government, the Student Court is organized for the purpose of enforcing through student officers the Constitution and bylaws of the student body organization.

The court consists of a chief justice, two associate justices, a clerk, a bailiff, and a corps of deputies and attorneys, who function under the authority of the student constitution much as do similar officers in civic affairs outside of school.

Following are the bylaws of the student body organization to which the court is expected to give attention:

I. Disturbance in Devotional

Talking, passing notes, reading, unnecessary shuffling or in any manner causing the distraction of attention of any person in devotional which includes himself, is held to be a disturbance and subject to penalty.

II. Defacing Property

Mutilating or putting unnecessary wear or tear on property of the school, is subject to severe penalty.

III. Gambling

Many students who have been before the court on the charge of gambling have said that they were only doing it in fun. The court, however, holds that if any matter of wealth is found to have changed hands, the accused will be subject to severe penalty.

IV. Possession of Dice or Cards

If any student is found guilty of having in his possession dice, cards, or any instrument which might be used for gambling purposes he is subject to court action.

V. Profanity

The usage of the name of Deity in vain on any property owned by the school, or at any school social, or at any game where the L.D.S.C. is participating, will make the user liable to severe penalty.

VI. Use of Tobacco

If any student is found guilty of having had tobacco in any form on his person he will be liable to the full authority of the court and if the offense is found to warrant it, the offender will be subject to dismissal by the school authorities.

VII. Disrespectful Remarks to Teachers or Officers

The court has been troubled with this offense in the past. It is interpreted as meaning that if any student is found guilty of willfully frustrating or vocally belittling any officer of the Student Body or any member of the faculty, he will be subject to court action.

VIII. Improper Conduct at Parties

"Parties" is here interpreted as meaning parties which are conducted by the school or any part thereof. Improper dancing or unwarranted boisterous behavior are considered as improper conduct; such as are liable to court action.

IX. Sluffing Devotional

Any student who is found guilty of being absent at a part or whole of devotional without sufficient excuse as shall be judged by the court, is liable to court action.³⁰

[Student D]: was tried for breaking section 5 (possession of tobacco) of the bylaws of the Student Body of the L.D.S.U. found guilty. Sentence: Banned two weeks from participating in or attending any school activities from March 12–26.

[Student E]: Tried for violating bylaw no 1 (disturbing devotional) of the bylaws of the L.D.S.U. Student Body. Guilty. Sentenced \$5.00 or 10 hours. [of service project on campus]

[Student F]: Tried for violating bylaw no 1 (disturbing devotional) of the bylaws of the L.D.S.U. Student Body. Not guilty.

[Student G]: Tried for violating bylaw no 2 (defacing school property) of the bylaws of the L.D.S.U. Student Body. Guilty Sentence 10 hrs.

[Student H]: Tried for violating bylaw no 1 (sluffing devotional) of the bylaws of the L.D.S.U. Student Body. Guilty. 5 hours

[Student I]: was tried for breaking bylaw no 4 (vulgar language, swearing) of the L.D.S.U. Student Body. Plead guilty. Sentence, Two hours work on campus.

[Student J]: was charged with sluffing devotional on 23 Oct. Plead not guilty. Found guilty. Sentence, 4 hrs. Contempt of court on hearing.

[Student K]: was tried for breaking section 3 (gambling) of the bylaws of the Student Body of the L.D.S.U. found guilty. Sentence: Barred for two weeks from participating in or attending any school activity; report to library during devotional exercises.

Most of the student court cases were for talking, disturbing the devotional, gambling, and tobacco violations. Very few records have been found of the student court trying students for disrespectful remarks against officers, possession of cards or dice or improper conduct at parties. Environmentalists will be interested in eighteen entries in the student court records during the 1930 – 1931 year, each one for “littering the grounds.” The usual punishment was two hours of work on the campus. When the punishment was completed, a student officer initialed the entry in the record book showing the case was closed. During a later school year, a form was completed by the officer supervising the punishment and returned to the court. The form reads as follows:

_____ 19 _____
TO L.D.S COURT:
M _____ has worked
off _____ hrs. of his sentence which is _____ hrs. long.
Signed _____

DRESS STANDARDS

As a Church school, the college had student dress and grooming standards, which changed from time to time. One incident was recounted in the Journal History of the Church³¹ stating a “stockingless” girl was barred from attending LDS Business College until she went home and dressed better.

Former college President R. Ferris Kirkham said a recurring problem during his administration was girls wearing slacks or short, immodest skirts. Inappropriate boy’s hair styles seemed to be the challenge for the male students:

The biggest problem that we ever had was the girls’ short skirts. That was one that we had the toughest time with, because it was dictated by fashion. It was the current style, and no person, LDS or otherwise, wants to go against the trend. Some of them were sent home. A lot of them were brought in for counseling. Some were defiant. Some went along gracefully. But that was the toughest thing we ever had to face. Then another problem fashion was that we wouldn’t let girl students wear slacks for many years. That was tough, because the girls would come in and just scream at us, saying, ‘everybody is wearing slacks. You’re the only place that wont allow it,’ and they’d give us all this stuff about slacks. So that was a tough one to get through. The Church finally changed on slacks and jeans. Then the boys started getting the long hairstyles, down over the collar. The Church wrote their standards about mustaches and long hair and beards and all that sort of thing. And oh, we fought that one, and still do, to some degree. It seems like each ten years or so, every generation or whatever, you get some new thing to have to contend with. And it has been difficult to contend with those standards. But by and large, the students that come there are self-selecting. The great majority are LDS and they come there expecting LDS standards.³²

In the 1991 – 1993 school catalog, the dress and grooming standards are explained in specific terms. Though most students willingly comply, in the worst cases a student may be expelled.

The dress and grooming of both men and women should always be modest, neat and clean – consistent with the dignity of LDS Business College and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Modesty and cleanliness are important values which reflect personal dignity and integrity. In keeping with the College's Board of Trustees and the LDS Church publication, "For the Strength of Youth," the students, staff and faculty of LDS Business College commit themselves to observe the following standards:

Clothing should be modest in fabric, fit and style, and should be appropriate for the occasion. Skirts and shorts should be knee length or lower. Clothing which is sleeveless, strapless or revealing is not acceptable. Shoes should be worn in public campus areas.

A clean and well-cared-for appearance should be maintained. Hair should be clean and neat, avoiding extreme styles. Men's hair should be trimmed above the collar, leaving the ear uncovered. If worn, mustaches should be neatly trimmed. Earrings for men are unacceptable, and beards are not acceptable, unless worn for certified medical reasons.³³

WORD OF WISDOM PROBLEMS

The faculty and school administration were sometimes involved in Word of Wisdom violations. In 1896, President Willard Done informed the board of one such infraction:

As no doubt most of you are aware, the report is being spread that there was some drunkenness and disorder on the part of some of the College boys at Lagoon last Wednesday. I have taken pains to investigate the report very fully, and find the following to be true facts of the matter. Two College boys, by name ___ and ___ were under the influence of liquor. The first being hopelessly drunk, the second half drunk. The two together along with ___, another member of the baseball team, were drunk on the University Campus last Friday, and caused considerable comment about their condition as manifested in their playing.³⁴

Disciplinary action was taken in this case, but the terms of punishment were omitted from the record.

Some competition existed between the president of LDS Business College and the Church Genealogical Society. When the school was closed in 1931 – 1932, all the campus buildings except the old LDS Business College Building were given up. The Church Genealogical Society received the newest building, which caused some feelings. Evidence of students smoking in the Genealogy Building, which formerly had been used by the school, led to this letter from Archibald F. Bennett of the Genealogical Society to President Fox in 1941:

I regret very much to inform you that after the party of the L.D.S. Business College in the auditorium of our building on November 14, a considerable number of cigarette butts were found in the lavatories. One of the janitors also brought me a whisky flask which had also been discarded there. We have always considered our building next to the Temple, and that only those of the highest character and conduct should be admitted here. Moreover, we have an extremely valuable collection of irreplaceable records in our Library gathered from many nations over a period of years. It would be a terrible calamity if a fire should be started in this building and all these records be destroyed. It seems that a Library and a public dance hall do not fit together very well. The occurrence mentioned above has been reported to Elder Joseph Fielding Smith, our president, and he has issued instructions that we are not to permit the students of the L.D.S. Business College to use the Roof Garden henceforth.³⁵

Within the week, President Fox wrote to President Joseph Fielding Smith to explain what happened and to request a hearing to consider the conditions under which the auditorium might still be used for student dances.

The notification from Brother Archibald Bennett that on your order the LDS Business College will be excluded hereafter from the use of the hall on the fourth floor of the Smith Memorial Building struck me with the force of an unexpected blow. I think no other person in the Church has been more anxious than I to sustain the standards of the Church in the use of our recreation halls. The L.D.S. College has used the hall in question for twenty-three years and its parties have invariably been conducted in accordance with the most exacting standards of Church discipline. Brother Eugene C. Hinckley, Brother Kenneth S. Bennion, Brother Leray S. Howell, and I, with our wives attended the dance now complained of and Brother Ben Hanley was stationed on the third floor at the entrance to the Hall. The fact that none of us were aware of the infraction of the rules would indicate that the offenders were careful to conceal their acts from those of us who could and would have immediately ejected them from the building. May I suggest that a committee of our faculty be granted a hearing before your Board to consider the conditions upon which the ban that has been imposed may be lifted. I am confident that we can conduct our parties in accordance with your most exacting restrictions.³⁶

President Smith replied the next day that the Genealogy board would be glad to meet with a faculty group. The ban was lifted with the provision that more faculty supervision would be given in future parties.

NON-LDS STUDENTS

Though LDS Business College is sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, many faiths have been represented on the campus and all are welcome. The overwhelming majority of the students come from Mormon homes. Figure 1 records the number of students in each of the various religions for sample years from 1913 to date, showing over 81 percent of the students to be Mormon. The next largest denomination is Catholic, followed by Episcopalian. The school also enrolled five Jewish students and one Greek Orthodox member during these sample years.

INSTITUTE OF RELIGION FOUNDED 1948

The idea for an Institute of Religion to be built and operated alongside a public-supported secular school was argued by Brother George M. Cannon in 1899. In writing to the Church Board of Education, he felt the Church should not try to duplicate the classes taught in public institutions in order that theology could be taught.

Ultimately I believe that a theological college [Institute of Religion] can be established within easy access of the University of Utah buildings and that as the study is largely optional, by proper effort and with suitable management, all those who attend the University and whose

inclinations prompt them to desire theological training could be given the same, and at the same time the Latter-day Saints be saved the enormous expense of duplicating other work taught in the University. Inasmuch as the University will not occupy its new quarters for sometime like two years, it might be wiser to establish a theological college in the center of town [Salt Lake City] at first, with the experience thus gained deciding whether or not a college of theology established in close proximity to the new University grounds would be beneficial or not. Concerning the Latter-day Saints Business College, I will say that in my opinion, no change need be made for the reason that the courses of instruction there taught, are not duplicated by any of the State Institutions. I think this Department has a field peculiarly its own, and that the same objections cannot be urged to its maintenance that exist concerning the other [high school] department.³⁷

The first Institute came 27 years after Brother Cannon's idea was first suggested, at the University of Idaho in Moscow, Idaho. The first Institute in Salt Lake City was created across the street from the University of Utah in the University Ward chapel in 1935. An Institute of Religion was established at LDS Business College in 1948. The Institutes have served the Church well, allowing students who participate in Institute classes and programs to have their lives enriched by the teaching and counseling they receive there. And, of course, the cost is but a fraction of what it would cost to support a Church university which would include religious programs.

FIGURE 1
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS RELIGION OF THE STUDENT BODY FOR SAMPLE YEARS 1913-1991

RELIGION	NUMBER OF STUDENTS, FALL QUARTER					
	1913	1915	1923	1933	1938	1968
LDS, Mormon	251	232	411	517	764	702
Catholic	4	1	8	11	30	16
Episcopalian	4	1	4	7	15	-
Methodist	1	2	6	6	14	-
Presbyterian	3	1	2	14	14	-
Lutheran	2	1	3	-	-	-
Christian Science	-	2	2	3	-	-
Congregational	-	-	3	3	-	-
Baptist	-	-	1	5	-	-
Jewish	-	-	2	3	-	-
Greek Orthodox	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unitarian	-	-	-	4	-	-
Other Protestant	-	-	3	1	44	14
Other, Non-LDS, Cat., Prot.	-	-	-	-	-	15
None/Unknown	31	26	72	65	72	-
TOTAL	296	266	518	639	953	747

From 1931 through 1948, the Church paid the salary for part-time faculty members to also teach religion classes, or sent Institute personnel to teach part-time at the LDS College. This has been interpreted by some school historians to mean that the Institute was established in 1931 or 1935.

Part-time Institute personnel assigned to the college included Vernon F. Lardson, 1931 – 1942; William E. Berrett, 1938 – 1945; James B. Harvey, 1938 – 1939; E. Cecil McGavin, 1940 – 1941; and Roy A. West, 1943 – 1948.

Starting in 1948, a full-fledged Institute of Religion was organized on campus with the appointment of Alfred C. Nielson as director. He worked full-time for six years and he also taught a few accounting classes at the college in the first years he was director. Figure 2 lists Alfred C. Nielson and the other men who have served at LDS Business College as Institute directors. Arch Egbert served two terms. These directors were assisted by over two dozen other instructors, all of whom are listed in Appendix A. Current student enrollment in the various religion classes numbers over one thousand.

Special mention is made of Phyllis Ann Roundy, who taught from 1971 – 1976. The first woman employed by the Church as an Institute teacher, she also served as faculty advisor of the Lambda Delta Sigma Sorority. A former lady missionary to the Central States Mission, her service to the business college is remembered with love and gratitude.

During Alfred Nielson's tenure, the Institute work was seriously handicapped because there were no facilities for social activities and no private room where the Institute director could consult with his students. When necessary, the college president vacated his office to provide opportunity for private consultation. More adequate facilities for the Institute were provided on the top floor of the old Bishop's Building starting in 1952.³⁸

When George R. Wooley was at the LDS Business College, he also served as chaplain at the Veteran's Hospital and coordinator for the LDS Servicemen's Committee of the Church.

President R. Ferris Kirkham evaluated the contribution the Institute made to the school during his tenure:

When I got involved in the new campus (1961), we received a mandate from the Church that we make reli-

FIGURE 2
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE FULL-TIME DIRECTORS OF THE INSTITUTE OF RELIGION 1948-1994

Name of Director	Years		Years of Service
	Start	End	
Nielson, Alfred C.	1948	1954	6
Wooten, Richard T.	1954	1955	1
Wooley, George R.	1955	1968	13
Clark, Richard R.	1968	1976	8
McBride, Gary P.	1976	1981	5
Egbert, Arch	1981	1983	2*
Mathews, James D.	1983	1988	5
Egbert, Arch	1988	Present	6*

*Arch Egbert has served 2 terms

gion classes a requirement for graduation. We received a directive stating that every student had to be in an Institute class every quarter. So we implemented that policy forthwith, and it has been the policy right up to the present time. The Institute has been a very positive part of the campus organization. They have done a lot of [student] counseling. They have had strong directors, for the most part. It's not been operated as a Department of Religion, like it is at BYU, but as a separate Institute. They have helped substantially with students' personal counseling problems. They've encouraged good deportment on the part of the students.³⁹

When the Wall Mansion at 411 East South Temple was renovated in 1986, under the direction of President Kenneth H. Beesley, the second floor was beautifully restored and assigned to the Institute of Religion for faculty offices and classrooms. The religion faculty now includes Arch Egbert, Ph.D.; Margot J. Butler, M.A.; Dean M. Hansen, Ph.D.; Donald B. Gilchrist, D.R.E.; and Lowell F. Wilson, M.Ed.

Since 1961, virtually every student at the LDS Business College has enrolled in an Institute class.

CAMPUS RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Starting in 1901, the special calendar and social needs of the students at LDS Business College and its parent institutions was first addressed. The Journal History of the Church on November 17, 1901, reports a special Sunday School was organized at the LDS University with Milton Bennion as superintendent. There were 125 students present, and a full complement of Sunday School teachers was appointed.⁴⁰ There is another entry saying the Sunday School

at L.D.S.U. was established again for another school year in September 1903.⁴¹

By 1930, there were many returned missionaries attending LDS College. Faculty member Walter E. Elisson sponsored a new organization for returned missionaries known as the Abbots Club. This organization promoted a continuance of the missionary spirit and work by holding meetings and presenting programs in the various local wards. In 1934, there were 30 members of the Abbots Club and Eugene C. Hinckley became the faculty sponsor.⁴² The group sponsored dances and social events. Delta Phi Fraternity grew out of the old Abbots Club. By 1961, chapters of Delta Phi Kappa had been established at eight different universities in the western United States.⁴³ Returned lady missionaries, following the same pattern set by the Abbots, established the Beta Phi Sorority. Both of these groups were later absorbed into the Lambda Delta Sigma organization.

50 | Lambda Delta Sigma developed a nucleus of young men, some of them returned missionaries, who felt the need of association that would foster spiritual, intellectual, and cultural pursuits in a warm fraternal atmosphere. Lowell Bennion, then at the University of Utah Institute of Religion, consulted with the students about an organization that would serve the needs of this group. On October 11, 1936, following weeks of discussion, fifteen young men met at the Institute and organized an LDS fraternal group. Thirteen other men joined them to bring the charter membership of the fraternity, which became Lambda Delta Sigma, to 28. They pledged to promote Latter-day Saint ideals, to develop the Institute, and to promote intellectuality, culture, fellowship, and leadership.⁴⁴ A chapter of this group was at LDS Business College in April of 1949, under the direction of Alfred C. Nielson. He served as a special consultant for all the students at the college who were involved in this organization and was assisted by Veda Skanchy of the regular staff, who met with the members individually on a regular basis. During this time, Lambda Delta Sigma functioned as both a fraternity and a sorority at the college.⁴⁵ But by 1968, a men-only fraternity, Sigma Gamma Chi, was organized on campus, with Richard W. Woodland as their first faculty advisor. It served a valuable social function until 1976.

At the present time, Lambda Delta Sigma continues to be sponsored by the Institute of Religion. It helps meet students' social needs by promoting high

ideals, good companions, and good activities. Lambda Delta Sigma encourages fellowship, religion, leadership, intelligence, and culture. In 1991, Sigma Gamma Chi was started again.

STUDENT WARDS

In November 1966, the Church organized an LDS ward on the LDS Business College campus, which included all out-of-town students who were LDS and was known as the University Seventeenth Ward (later Branch). In 1973, the University Seventeenth Branch was divided into the Seventeenth and Eighteenth branches, a division made along geographical boundaries. The new branches also included students from the University of Utah. New presidents of these groups were Lorin Pugh, Eighteenth branch, and David Wirthlin, Seventeenth branch. All Sunday auxiliary meetings were held in the business college building, and all MIA meetings and stake activities were located at the University of Utah.

Students living away from home are now members of student wards in the University Second Stake, where they have the opportunity of associating with students who attend the University of Utah, Westminster College of Salt Lake, Brigham Young University Salt Lake Center, and Salt Lake Community College. Opportunities for leadership, spiritual growth, and a wide variety of social activities are provided through these wards.

- 1 *Deseret News*, November 15, 1886.
- 2 Principal's report to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), January 28, 1887.
- 3 Reported by F. Y. Fox in an interview (College Journal History, unpublished), November 18, 1940.
- 4 Principal's report to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), November 4, 1887.
- 5 Principal's report to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), February 1, 1889.
- 6 Principal's report to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), May 23, 1890.
- 7 Principal's report to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), May 21, 1891.
- 8 Principal's report to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), May 19, 1892.
- 9 Principal's report to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), June 8, 1899.
- 10 Minutes of Executive Committee (College Journal History, unpublished), October 11 and 16, 1911.
- 11 Loc. cit.
- 12 Wallace F. Bennett, *Autobiography* (unpublished typescript), 1912-1916, p. 8.
- 13 Minutes of Executive Committee (College Journal History, unpublished), February 12, 1912.
- 14 Maxine O. Webb, St. George, Utah, Letter to College History Project, July 10, 1991.
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- 33 LDS Business College, *Catalog*, 1991-1993, p. 8.
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- 36 F. Y. Fox, Letter to Elder Joseph Fielding Smith (College Journal History, unpublished), November 21, 1941.
- 37 George M. Cannon, Letter to Elder George Reynolds, secretary, Church Board of Education (College Journal History, unpublished), March 18, 1899.
- 38 Author and date unknown, History LDS Institute, pp. 3-6 of typescript, in Institute file.
- 39 Kirkham, Oral History Project, 1986 (unpublished), p. 12.
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- 42 *Gold and Blue*, October 26, 1934, p. 3.
- 43 Lynn M. Hilton, Executive Vice-President, *Delta Phi Honorary Fraternity Handbook of Instruction* (Published by Grand Council of Delta Phi, Salt Lake City, 1961), p. 26.
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FACULTY AND STAFF

THE LDS Business College and its parent institutions have always had superior, dedicated, and inspired faculty. The list of faculty thus serving is long and impressive, their efforts measured by the love, sympathy, and enthusiasm they have extended to their students.

Student editors of the *S Book*, published by the college in 1930, lauded the faculty with the following description:

How great a trust our instructors were given! The characters of our future leaders depended upon their guidance. From the very first teacher down to the newest addition to the staff, each has fulfilled his mission – the successful carrying of the responsibility placed on his capable shoulders. Only the teachers themselves can realize fully what this meant: for as they have struggled to help others who have come in contact with them, they have also developed themselves to a higher degree of efficiency. Only the students who have come under their guidance can appreciate to the fullest extent their true worth. There are not many people who take the time and trouble, as our teachers have done, to go out of their way to help some younger person, struggling over the same road that they have trod. Their helpful and kindly personalities win all who know them.

They have always offered sympathetic, understanding aid to all those students who have been confronted with tasks which they could not perform alone, and they have exerted every effort in their power to place success within the reach of their charges. Service, loyalty, integrity and true worth have marked their pathways, leading the students to higher and better things. May an inspiring, illuminating memory remain always in the minds of those whom they have served.

Following are some more specific measurements that we can use in describing the faculty.

Appendix A is a list of all those who have served on the faculty and staff during the 107 years of the college's continuance. Six hundred thirty-seven persons are on the list, representing the full-time employees of the school including the Institute of Religion faculty. Beside each person listed in Appendix A is the date of hiring and date of termination through 1994.

Many women who had a career under their maiden names prior to changing names by marriage are listed under each name, but the entries are cross-referenced. Such entries are only counted as one person to reach the total of 637 cited above. Even though the religion teachers (Institute faculty) have been paid since 1931 from the Church Education budget, they are also listed in Appendix A.

Over the years many part-time guest lecturers were retained to teach on an ad-hoc basis, most of them specialists in the business and education community, including CPAs, attorneys, and data processing and marketing specialists. Such lecturers added enrichment to the instruction given by full-time faculty and staff.

FACULTY SIZE 1886 – 1994

When the Salt Lake Stake Academy opened in November 1886, only one person was on the faculty, Willard Done. He taught all the classes and acted as principal of the school under Dr. Karl G. Maeser, who was giving only partial attention to the school in Salt Lake from his office in Provo. The school faculty doubled one month later with the employment of Brother Daniel Harrington, who served only one academic year. The faculty num-



SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF THE SALT LAKE STAKE ACADEMY 1889 - 1890. SEATED (LEFT TO RIGHT): WILLARD DONE, SECRETARY; JAMES E. TALMAGE, D.S.D., PRINCIPAL; JOSEPH NELSON, LIBRARIAN. STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): MATTIE P. HUGHES, WILLARD CROXALL, NEWTON NOYES, CAMILLA COBB.

bered seven by 1891 and grew to a peak of sixty-four in 1926, when LDS University was teaching junior college as well as high school grades, having dropped junior high grades by then. In 1994, there were forty-eight persons serving on the faculty and staff. (See Figure 1 for the number of persons serving during several sample years over the 107-year history of the college.)

FACULTY LENGTH OF SERVICE

Considering the 637 total faculty and staff, 240 of them (39 percent) served one year or less, and only one-third of the total served longer than three years. Figure 2 shows the number and percent of the faculty serving various lengths of time. It is clear from these figures that many regarded teaching or working at the school as a stepping-stone along their careers, though a good number remained to achieve long tenure of service. Those serving twenty or more years are identi-

fied by name in Figure 3. There are 25 of them.

Of the faculty and staff who stayed on, 49 served from ten to nineteen years, 19 remained from twenty to twenty-nine years, 3 served from thirty to thirty-nine years, 4 served forty to forty-nine years, and 1 who remained an amazing fifty-two years. (See Figure 3.)

This longest tenure goes to Milton Hurlich Ross. He began working for LDS College in 1898 and served continuously until his retirement in 1954, except for five years, two of which he spent on an LDS mission to the Eastern states, 1912 - 1914. The *Deseret News* reported his death with this notice:

Milton Hurlich Ross, 89, instructor at LDS Business College for 52 years, died of natural causes Tuesday night at his home, 744 Windsor Street. Known as "Utah's Penman," Mr. Ross was born May 1, 1879 to Isaac James and Mary Adeline Laughlin Ross in Lawrence County, Ill. His parents moved to Utah when he was six years and he

FIGURE 1
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT
INSTITUTIONS SIZE AND GENDER RATIO
OF FACULTY AND STAFF FOR SAMPLE YEARS
1886 – 1991

Year	Total Number of Faculty/Staff	Percent of Faculty and Staff	
		Male	Female
1886	2	100	NONE
1891	7	86	14
1896	8	88	12
1901	21	90	10
1907	34	65	35
1910	36	64	36
1913	37	70	30
1921	49	67	33
1926	64	67	33
1930	52	65	35
1933	11	45	55
1939	17	41	59
1946	17	47	53
1958	16	63	37
1961	13	46	54
1966	24	50	50
1971	14	64	36
1976	14	71	29
1981	22	59	41
1986	26	58	42
1991	41	54	46
<i>Average of Percents</i>		65	37

grew up in Payson. After attending the University of Utah and Zanerlan College of Penmanship in Columbus, Ohio, he joined the faculty at LDS Business College. He taught penmanship, accounting, bookkeeping and theology. When Heber J. Grant was president of the LDS Church, he called Mr. Ross on a mission to engrass missionary names on missionary certifiacares. He was never released from the assignment. By the time of his death he had filled in tens of thousands of missionary certificates. His professional penmanship was also used by schools and colleges, especially for honorary degrees. He married Harriet Sophia Wightman on June 21, 1904, in the Salt Lake LDS Temple.¹

GENDER RATIO OF FACULTY AND STAFF

The ratio of men to women serving on the faculty and staff is summarized in Figure 1. Several sample years were selected from 1886 – 1991 and the percent of males and females serving on the faculty and staff is shown. Figure 1 also shows the total persons serving during these sample years.

The school started with an all-male faculty in 1886, but by 1889 had added two ladies – Mattie Hughes Cannon and Camilla Cobb. In 1891, there were six men and one lady (14 percent) on the faculty.

By 1907, under the administration of Colonel Willard Young, approximately one-third were women, a ratio that continued until LDS College was closed in 1931. The faculty of the remaining LDS Business College increased the ratio of women to men so that 55 percent were women in 1933. The 1991 – 1992 school year shows 54 percent men and 46 percent women on the faculty and staff.

FIGURE 2
FACULTY AND STAFF, YEARS OF SERVICE
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT
INSTITUTIONS 1886 – 1992

Years of Service	Faculty and Staff	
	Number	Percent
1	240	39
2	84	14
3	81	13
4	44	7
5	29	5
6	24	5
7	18	3
8	18	3
9	8	1
10	11	1
11	10	1
12	7	1
13	9	2
14	3	1
15	2	—
16	1	—
17	5	1
18	1	—
19	2	—
20	2	—
21	1	—
22	2	—
23	3	1
24	1	—
25	3	1
26	2	—
27	1	—
28	1	—
37	1	—
38	1	—
39	1	—
40	3	1
45	1	—
52	1	—
TOTAL	621	100

FIGURE 3
FACULTY AND STAFF WITH TWENTY OR MORE YEARS OF SERVICE LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS 1886 – 1994

Years of Service	Name
20	Carolyn Smith Brown
20	Jerold M. Bryan
20	Burt M. Slusser
20	Clara E. Armstrong
21	Melba W. Brown
22	John Henry Evans
22	Minnie Margetts
23	J. Moyle Anderson
25	R. Ferris Kirkham
25	Ronald L. Tracy
25	Margaret Caldwell
25	Maria Ledermann
26	Ross F. Derbidge
26	Veda Skanchy
27	Glenn R. Kirk
27	Mary L. Koller
28	Lillian R. Smith
37	Kenneth S. Bennion
38	Heber C. Kimball
39	Florence Pratt Evans
40	Feramorz Y. Fox
40	Eugene C. Hincley
40	Iris Irons
45	Norma Knight Swigart
52	Milton Hurlich Ross
TOTAL	25 Persons

In 1913, faculty member John Henry Evans commented on this subject:

From the first, efforts were made to obtain the best trained men for positions on the faculty. Men, mark you. For, while membership of other high school faculties were becoming increasingly feminine, the teaching force of the LDS remained almost exclusively masculine which is counted a good thing in the bringing up of the adolescent American, especially the Western American.²

Over all the years women constituted more than one-third of the faculty and staff.

FACULTY QUALIFICATIONS

Adherence to the standards of moral conduct and to the principles of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has always been required of the faculty and staff. Members guilty of conduct offensive to these principles could have their services terminated at any time. If faculty members failed to maintain an

acceptable standard of professional performance, their employment could be terminated at the end of the contract year.

Concerning pre-employment academic qualifications, the 1992 requirement is for the full-time faculty to have an earned master's or doctor's degree in the area they are proposing to teach. The few exceptions are due to mitigating conditions such as extended seniority or special skills. A bachelor's degree is considered the absolute minimum.

Such requirements have not always prevailed in the college. Figure 4 gives the degrees held by the teaching faculty during ten sample years from 1886 to 1991. The first academic degree to appear for an instructional faculty member was D.L.D. in 1889 after the name of James E. Talmage. Though this was not an earned degree from a widely recognized university, but a degree conferred on him by the LDS Church Educational System, it was an important step forward. D.L.D. meant Doctor of Letters and Didactics [Education].

In the three years prior to this, Willard Done, Daniel Harrington, and Joseph Nelson had no college degrees, but had graduated from Church academies with normal training. Since they were all teaching at or below the 8th grade level, this was not surprising. When Dr. Talmage was employed, 9th grade instruction was added, and the following year the 10th grade was offered.

By 1891, Dr. Talmage had another degree to add



LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE FACULTY MEMBERS, 1948. BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): LORENZO SUMMERHAYS, CLIFFORD SESSIONS, BURT M. SLUSSER, VERNON F. LARSEN, AND LEROY WEST. MIDDLE ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): NORMA K. SWIGART, IRIS E. IRONS, CLARA TANNER, HEBER C. KIMBALL, MILTON H. ROSS, ESTER SMART, AND WILMA MALLORY. FRONT ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): VEDA SKANCHY, KENNETH S. BENNION, LILLIAN SMITH, PRESIDENT F. Y. FOX, FELICE SMITH, AND ALICE SELER.

to his title, Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy) and Willard Done had his B.D. (Bachelor of Didactics [Instruction] degree recently received). The next degree to appear was in 1895 when Joseph M. Tanner is listed with D.M.D. and Maud May Babcock with B.D. Thereafter, bachelor's degrees appear more frequently. In 1897, sixty-four percent of the faculty held bachelors while only thirty-six percent had no degree. By 1982, no faculty member had less than a bachelor's, and by 1991, nearly eighty percent of the teachers had master's or doctor's degrees. (See Figure 4.)

The trend over the years was to hire the best academically prepared faculty available who were willing to serve for the meager salaries offered. In the early years there were no candidates with degrees available for employment, but as more academically qualified persons were available, more joined the faculty.

Today, the college is proud of a faculty with superior instructional skills in the classroom and with the academic degrees essential for accreditation.

FACULTY SELECTION PROCESS

When the organizing committee of interested men from Salt Lake Stake planned to open a school, they talked to Dr. Karl G. Maeser, the organizer of the Church Educational System among the Latter-day Saints. He assured them a competent teacher could be appointed if the new school could raise the finances. He nominated Willard Done, who had graduated from the Brigham Young Academy in Provo three years before and had been teaching at the Provo

school. Done, 21 years of age, was interviewed by members of the organizing committee and duly employed by the Salt Lake Stake Board of Education.

Thereafter, the principal or president of the college nominated new teachers or staff to be employed, and the board employed them. When Principal Done and the board wanted new teachers in 1889, they requested a list of eligible persons from Dr. Karl G. Maeser in Provo. But Dr. Maeser replied in a letter, April 24, 1889:

I cannot send you at present a list of available teachers, as this list has to be made out by the Board of Examination issuing the necessary Certificates. This will be done immediately after the close of the present school year, when it shall give me pleasure to recommend you some according to the best knowledge and opportunity.

He was referring to a new Board of Examination created by the First Presidency of the Church. The matter of finding and selecting the best-qualified teachers had come before the First Presidency and the Church Board of Education at this same time. President Wilford Woodruff took an important step to establish qualifications and degrees which would be recognized at least throughout the growing LDS school system, if not in the world. On May 2, 1889, he wrote:

At a meeting of the General Board of Education for the Church, held on Thursday, May 2, a new and important step was taken. It was determined that in connection with the general educational movement recently established,

FIGURE 4
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS ACADEMIC DEGREES HELD BY TEACHING FACULTY SAMPLE YEARS 1886 – 1991

Year	Doctor		Master		Bachelor		Prof. License		Less than Bachelors		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1886									2	100	2	100
1889	1	14							6	86	7	100
1897					7	64			4	36	11	100
1903	3	7	3	7	11	27			24	59	41	100
1929	1	3	11	29	18	47			8	21	38	100
1941	1	6			8	50			7	44	16	100
1961			1	8	7	54			5	38	13	100
1976	2	15	8	62	1	8			2	15	13	100
1982	4	31	7	54	2	15					13	100
1991	7	29	12	50	4	17	4*	1			23	100

*Three hold C.P.A. licenses and one holds an R.N. license

degrees should be created and diplomas issued in conformity with them. Three have already been created and bestowed, as follows:

Doctor in Letters and Didactics, the title to consist, as elsewhere, of the initial letters – D.L.D. A diploma in this degree has been issued to Professor Karl G. Maeser. Doctor in Science and Didactics – title D.S.D. – diploma issued to Professor James E. Talmage; Doctor in Mathematics and Didactics – title D.M.D. – diploma issued to Professor J. M. Tanner.

Everything connected with this important educational movement being of intense interest to all Latter-day Saints throughout the world, that the reader may be informed in detail regarding it, we here insert in full a copy of the diploma issued to Brother Maeser, the two others being similar in every respect except in the matter of name and title, and the character of the ecclesiastical office of the holder of the document:

–Holiness to the Lord. The General Board of Education of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting: Know ye, that satisfactory evidence having been brought before us, that Professor Karl G. Maeser is a High Priest, in full standing and fellowship in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and that he has pursued to a successful completion, theoretically and practically, the various branches of a liberal education in theology, science, letters and the arts.

–We do therefore declare him, the said Karl G. Maeser, to be a Doctor in Letters and Didactics (D.L.D.) unto all the schools of the said Church.

–In Witness Whereof, we have caused this diploma to be signed by the President and Secretary of this Board, and to be sealed and issued, at Salt Lake City, Utah, on this the second day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine.

–In behalf of the General Board of Education:

WILFORD WOODRUFF–

President

(SEAL)

It is needless perhaps to state that it is the desire of the General Board that the titles associated with the degrees shall be recognized and used in the schools and among the people. It will be observed that didactics is included in each degree. This is necessarily the case, the training of teachers being a chief and important part of those receiving these diplomas.

The three gentlemen upon whom the newly created

degrees have been conferred, Professors Maeser, Talmage and Tanner, constitute the Examining Board which will pass upon the qualifications of all applicants for teachers' certificates and diplomas. A thorough and complete academic curriculum has been adopted by the General Board for the government of the examiners. Those who pass an examination under it will be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Didactics (B.D.) This fact will doubtless prove a healthful stimulus to young people who conclude to adopt teaching as a profession. The title of professor has been used with unwarrantable freedom by persons who have not been intrinsically entitled to it. Within the system which is the subject of the present writing, it will only be used by those who fairly earn it by obtaining the academic diploma. The development of this movement, as it progresses, will doubtless cause the fact to dawn upon the minds of the young that it will be unnecessary for them to go east, except perhaps in special instances, in order to obtain an education that will meet the general requirements of life.

So far as we are informed, there is a distinctive and notable feature connected with the diplomas issued under the Church system. They are, we believe, the only documents of the kind extant across the face of which appears the name of Jesus Christ.

The inauguration of this movement among the Latter-day Saints marks the dawning of a brighter day for the education of the youth of the people of God on the earth.³

Acting under this authority, the examining board required all candidates to appear before it for certification. Without this certificate none were eligible for employment in the Church school system, including the Salt Lake Stake Academy.

This independent action by the Church in educational matters is another manifestation of the insular and isolation policy of the Saints in Utah in earlier times. However, in due time, the Church and its educational system fell into step with mainstream American education, as well as in politics and economics. Degrees earned from recognized universities now constitute the qualifying basis for academic appointment.

It was customary, at least in July 1889, for the Examining Board to seek input from a candidate's stake president as part of the employment process. We have an exchange of letters about a Brother Allen from Dr. Karl G. Maeser in Provo to Angus M. Cannon, president of the Salt Lake Stake. President Cannon answered: "We know of nothing in any way derogatory of Brother Allen." Allen was seeking employment as principal of the Eighteenth Ward School.

An autobiographical comment from a former fac-

ulty member, Eugene Hilton, who joined the college in 1921, explains the conditions under which he was employed:

Before coming to Blackfoot, Idaho, we [Brother and Sister Hilton] hoped to take a teaching position I had been offered at the LDS University in Salt Lake City. But once located in Blackfoot the stake authorities insisted that we stay at least one more year, offering to bring our \$1,200 salary up to \$2,200. We concluded to stay not for the extra money only but because we really felt that another year was needed to get the Seminary securely established and accredited. This was done before we left.

In September 1921 we moved to Salt Lake City. We finally concluded to take the proffered position of teacher of Social Sciences and New Testament at the LDS University, although we could have received more money elsewhere. Our services [as an LDS Seminary teacher] were almost "demanded" in Lehi, Utah where they said we were to return to their Seminary after being "loaned" to Blackfoot, Idaho. Blackfoot wanted us to stay there and President James W. Leiseur of Mesa, Arizona claimed "first rights" on our services to head their Seminary since Brother David O. McKay had referred them to me as the "best Seminary man in the Church" when they sought his advice. In these circumstances I felt humble and grateful that my efforts to help the youth of Zion understand and rejoice in the restored truths of the gospel were considered successful.⁴

In 1931, College President Feramorz Y. Fox explained the process of appointing new faculty to Elder David O. McKay in a letter dated September 28, 1931:

Until recently the College comprised three schools: a junior college, a high school, and a business college. Teachers of these schools have always been selected by the president of the college, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, and in recent years, of the Commissioner of Education. Employment is customarily for a period of one year and contracts defining the condition of employment have been entered into. Such contracts have been made for the current year [1931 - 1932] and have been signed by the teachers, but not yet by a representative of the Board.⁵

It was the usual practice for a General Authority to interview candidates for employment in the Church schools. A letter from President Feramorz Y. Fox to Dr. Franklin L. West, Commissioner, Church Department of Education, dated December 10, 1946, illustrates this procedure:

Enclosed herewith are letters from Brother Joseph F.

Merrill concerning the acceptability as teachers in the Church School System of Golden L. Allen, Zula R. Anderson, and Burt M. Slusser. I am including the letter concerning Brother Allen to complete the record, though he is no longer employed at the College. Sister Wilma Mallory has been interviewed by Brother Albert E. Bowen, who has reported over the telephone that he would support my recommendation for her employment.

All of those mentioned in the letter were duly appointed.

During the presidency of Kenneth Beesley, a faculty search committee was created and included the dean of academic affairs and other faculty members. This committee continues to recommend new faculty members, who are offered employment after approval by the college president and the Board of Trustees.

FACULTY SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Faculty members are now paid a professional salary and enjoy most of the customary benefits, including a retirement plan and comprehensive medical insurance. All of the faculty members are encouraged to maintain affiliation in regional or national professional associations, which the college supports financially. Amenities available to the faculty include private offices and access to a variety of teaching aids. The college also supports faculty attendance at workshops and seminars.

Reporting faculty salaries is a complicated business. Is the pay always in cash or is some in tithing scrip? Is it for an academic year of nine months or eleven months? Does it include an assignment to teach in night school? Is there extra pay for administrative or committee work?

Even agreeing on a salary with an employee was not the end of the question in early times. Collecting it was another matter, and collecting it in a form that could be used by the teacher's family was yet a third matter. Salaries were not completely paid in some years. For example, President Willard Done reported to the board, in January 1897, that there had been \$1,500 deficit caused by the unforeseen rent required at the Seventeenth Ward chapel, a deficit "which teachers are making up from their salaries." Some of these shortages were made up by giving "a year's missionary credit," finally paying in full two or three years later, or paying in tithing scrip, which had limited usage at best and usually resulted in drawing the equivalent in produce from the Church Tithing Store.

Tithing scrip could not be used in ZCMI for “states goods,” which had to be paid for in cash. We have record of a college president, whose personal salary had been cut by hard times, making up some shortages to teachers from his own pocket.

College President Feramorz Y. Fox was seeking approval in 1947 of a formula for salaries when he wrote the Church Commissioner:

We need a definite policy with respect to the maintenance of salaries. Through the years of uncertainty, our policy has been, of necessity, opportunistic. We have suggested a salary schedule that is, we think, consistent in itself and in line with schedules of other institutions. It should be observed that it provides compensation for a year of 47 weeks plus a night school of 36 weeks. Our year is longer and our loads heavier than in other schools, we have added 10 percent for additional summer school work and \$35 a month in the earlier years and \$40 a month in later years for night school service. Our older teachers are substantially on schedule. The same forces that occasioned a rapid decline in our enrollment took away our younger teachers into more remunerative employment. As need arises others should be employed at schedule salaries. Four of our faculty members are definitely below the scale proposed and should be advanced as rapidly as possible toward their proper place on the schedule if and when it is adopted.⁶

The suggested salaries, even if approved, could not be fully paid because in 1947 salaries depended on the minimal student tuition payments and not on Church appropriations.

Figure 5 shows average salaries at the LDS Business College and its parent institutions for sample years. Also shown are the highest and lowest salaries paid during the sample years from 1886 to 1989. The salaries reported cover work for a nine-month academic year. If a teacher accepted work in the summer, the pay was correspondingly higher. It also illustrates the dramatic increase in salaries over the history of the college, since salaries are now competitive with state and national institutions. In the first years of the college there were few cash-paying jobs anywhere. People were willing to work all year for what we now consider a trifle.

The extent of Dr. Karl G. Maeser's part-time service to get the Salt Lake Stake Academy going during its founding year, 1886 – 1887, is clearly shown by the \$100 payment he received. He did his work from his office in Provo, where he was principal of the Brigham Young Academy.

In the early years, women's salaries were consistently lower than the men's. For example, one of the first two women employed, Camilla Cobb, received \$215 for her first year's work in 1889 when the men ranged from \$365 to \$2,650. A record dated January 1941, when Feramorz Y. Fox was college president, indicated the number of dependents supported by each employee. Six female teachers were supporting two, three, or four other persons, the same pattern as the men. These figures were used in 1941 to request salaries that were just as high for the women as for the men.

The actual collection of salary by the faculty when due became a big problem in 1932 and 1933. Because of the Great Depression, Church appropriations to help with salaries had ended, and tuition that year allowed payment of only 57 percent of the teachers' salaries. In 1933 – 1934, only 78 percent was paid. The unpaid portion of the salaries, carried forward on the books, was subsequently paid in full. It was a happy day in 1934 when President Feramorz Y. Fox wrote in his diary:

John A. Widsøe is new Church Commissioner of Education. He has settled the matter of unpaid June 1932 salaries by securing an appropriation [from the Church] to cover the debt. And as a result I will receive \$200 soon after the first of July, other teachers will get proportional amounts.⁷

FIGURE 5
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS ANNUAL* FACULTY** SALARIES SAMPLE YEARS, 1886 – 1989 (IN DOLLARS CURRENT AT THE TIME)

Year	Average	Salary	
		Highest	Lowest
1886	\$480	\$620	\$340
1887	658	810	441
1888	478	850	210
1891	783	2,400	200
1893	865	1,490	200
1895	700	1,600	250
1898	821	1,800	275
1900	787	2,100	250
1931	1,924	2,450	1,400
1938	2,458	4,320	1,800
1941	2,308	4,320	1,440
1976	12,000	14,496	8,400
1982	23,650	24,750	22,000
1989	29,500	36,800	26,200

* Based on nine-month years.

** Institute of Religion faculty not counted here. They are on a separate budget.

President Fox noted in his diary two and one-half years later:

Enrollment in the Business College jumped beyond all expectation this week. We are asking for additional space in other buildings. The Business College enrollment is (high) and the received income makes it possible for us to collect full salaries and some of arrears.⁸

Not all salaries for the college staff are reported on Figure 5, since religion teachers, starting in 1931, were removed from the college budget and placed in the Church Educational System budget. These salaries, however, are comparable. This separation of budgets for the LDS Business College faculty continues today.

Even before Dr. Karl G. Maeser was elevated to the Examination Board, he was involved with personnel appointments and salaries throughout the territory. He wrote a letter to the board of the Salt Lake Stake Academy, August 13, 1887:

I propose Brother Marion Tanner, as the best suitable man not only for the academic grade but for the principalship. As you will need some time to get the rooms ready, he would be here then to enter upon his duties the latter part of October. His last salary in Provo was \$1,200 per annum. If you are not prepared as yet to get the full academic course, Brother W. Done is perfectly capable to start the elementary course in the sciences, if he can get an assistant for the Intermediate Grade, for which position I should recommend to you Brother Joseph Nelson, who asks \$800 per annum. In the latter case I should recommend Brother Tanner for Logan College as President.⁹

Marion Tanner did not come to the Academy, but Joseph Nelson did, at \$724 per year, rather than the suggested \$800. Thus began Nelson's career at the school, which lasted 13 years and included wonderful growth and several difficult episodes. Milton H. Ross, the penmanship teacher, began his record-long service of fifty-two years in 1898, starting at an annual salary of \$500.

Keeping well-qualified teachers was an ongoing concern. President F. Y. Fox explained this problem to the board in 1923.

The maximum salary for teachers should be not less than \$3,000 a year. This conclusion is reached in two ways. (a) Business College teachers are employed forty-eight weeks of the year or eleven calendar months. They are required to teach in evening school two evenings a week, for a large portion of the year. The maximum salary now being paid

in the LDS High School is \$2,400 for nine months; eleven months salary on the same basis would amount to \$2,933. (b) Well qualified commercial teachers are able to obtain remunerative employment in business and it is not an uncommon experience for business colleges to lose their strongest members. We should pay salaries large enough to induce strong teachers to remain in the profession. A maximum salary of \$3,000 for those with collegiate degrees, attained by annual increases of \$100, would go far toward retaining in the service, strong, vigorous, well-trained men. We should have two or three such teachers in the organization as heads of departments who would be assisted by men and women of less general but equal specialized training. A maximum for teachers without degrees should be fixed at about \$2,400.

During the Depression years, the Church was unable to appropriate anything toward teachers salaries and some teachers received what was left over from student tuition payments after other expenses had been met. Former student and employee Elsa Kientz Pedersen, writing in 1991, recalled conditions in 1931.

The group of teachers received no financial assistance [from the Church], only the use of the building. They called themselves "Participants" and shared whatever tuition revenue that came in, after the salaries of Irons, Knight, Jeffs and the custodians were paid. I was told later that for a number of years it was "slim picking." I was probably a typical student. My father paid the first \$40 tuition. After that, I corrected papers for \$.35 an hour that was credited to my tuition account, except for an occasional dollar that Leona Jeffs let me draw for spending money.¹⁰

Today, of course, salaries are paid in cash, but when the college was in its infancy, only a share of the salary was cash. Some was never paid at all, and some was paid as scrip. The issue came to a head in 1898 when President Willard Done gave this explanation of what happened:

During the first full year of my administration [1892], you furnished the funds, and teachers were paid in full; but during the second year, (93-94), the Church was unable to furnish appropriation for the institution, the result being that the teachers were compelled to allow the institution to die, or to take up the work at a financial loss. With your consent, I then assumed the entire financial management of the school, engaging to pay the teachers associated such proportion of their nominal salaries as income from tuition would justify. The result was a loss to all of us of about fifty per cent of our nominal salaries. This was partially compensated by a one year's missionary credit given to each of the teachers thus engaged. During

the second year of these conditions, (94-95), a slight appropriation was received from the General Board, and the salary lost during that year was, I think, about eleven per cent. During ninety-five and six, the appropriation was increased somewhat, and my memory is that the loss during that year was about nine per cent; and during the year just closed, ninety-seven and eight, there has been a loss of about three per cent. In addition to the actual loss shown above, we have suffered an indirect loss through so large a proportion of the salary being paid in scrip. This proportion, commencing with ninety-four and five, has averaged, I think, about eighty-five per cent, leaving an average of only fifteen percent of cash.

Lastly, I have found it necessary in some instances, in order to prevent dissatisfaction and silence complaints on the part of a few teachers, to advance small amounts, in order to make up deficits, out of my own funds. I have advanced in this way something like \$300. Therefore, using my own case as an illustration, I have lost from a nominal salary, which is not quite as large as salaries paid for similar work in the other two Church schools, about \$2,000 during the five years named.¹¹

By 1899, tithing scrip amounted to 66 percent of salary and was further decreased the next year because of the flap caused by Professor Joseph Nelson. He promised independently to pay some teachers only 33 percent in tithing scrip. A typical salary paid to faculty member Joshua Reuben Clark, Jr. (later in the First Presidency of the Church), in 1898 - 1899 was \$700 in cash and \$400 in tithing scrip. The teachers petitioned their president asking if it were possible for the Church to pay its appropriation in cash or at least in ZCMI orders, rather than in tithing scrip.¹² From today's perspective such patterns of payment are unacceptable, but in that day, it was the best that could be done in the face of terrible hardships and uncertainty.

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

In the early years of the school, oral agreements were binding in Utah, as elsewhere, so there was no need for a written employment contract during the first 13 years of the college's existence. By 1899, it was necessary to record salaries to be paid, work to be done, and the portion to be paid in tithing scrip. Prior to this time, oral agreements were sealed by a handshake after the principal or president received board approval on the faculty member and the amount of salary.

In 1899, a big issue was how much salary would be paid in tithing scrip and how much in cash. When

the Church was negotiating with Joseph Nelson and his teachers to return to Church employment, it was discovered that his teachers had signed employment contracts specifying that two-thirds of the salary would be paid in cash, one-third in tithing scrip. The college board was concerned about fulfilling such a promise to the returning teachers. The board had formerly paid the teachers the same ratio of cash to scrip as they had received from tuition and undependable Church appropriations. These teachers refused to return to the oral agreements once they had obtained a promise of a salary paid mostly in cash, so long negotiations were required to satisfy all parties. Written contracts of employment were used continuously after that time.

Faculty appointments were for a period of one year, renewable in successive years with the approval of the president. The initial three years of service was a probationary period during which the faculty member's performance was reviewed. At the conclusion of the three-year probationary period, the faculty member was advised whether his or her appointment would be renewed.

In 1939, the board approved adding a paragraph to the contract requiring forty-seven weeks of work in the day school and up to thirty-six weeks teaching night school, if needed. This provision was for LDS Business College only and did not apply to Church schools. This gives an idea of the heavy load carried by the faculty.

During the Depression, contracts were amended to allow month-by-month employment and salaries depending on school income. President Hugh B. Brown of the Board of Trustees urged the Brethren to make the tenure of employees of the College more certain in order that progress could be expected in its outlook.

Expectations concerning Church standards and doctrine, which had been an open issue, were defined in writing by the First Presidency and General Church Board of Education in 1942.

A variance of views on theological questions upon which the Church has no established interpretation is recognized; but the teacher is not to air nor to teach unapproved views to his students. He must teach the Gospel as it is set out in the Standard Works of the Church and as officially interpreted by its authority.

The General Board desires that no teacher shall be employed or retained in the service who does not have a

firm testimony of the truth of the restored Gospel as taught in the Standard Works of the Church. This testimony should include, among other things, a testimony of the personality of God, the Messiahship of Jesus Christ, as the Only Begotten of the Father according to the flesh, the existence and functions of the Holy Ghost, the divinity of the mission of Joseph Smith with the reality of the First Vision, the restoration of the Priesthood, and the continuing divine authority of the leaders of the Church. Every teacher should have knowledge of the approved doctrines pertaining to the Fall, the Atonement, the anti-mortal existence, the resurrection, and the post-mortal existence, eternal progression, and the fundamental principles of faith, repentance, baptism by immersion, and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost.

Every teacher must believe in and pay his tithing, keep the Word of Wisdom, be loyal to Church authority and be active in Church work. He must reflect in his life the influence of the fundamental precepts and standards of the Church, and thereby establish a character for integrity, personal honor, chastity and other Christian virtues.

These basic rules still prevail at LDS Business College, as well as at other Church schools.

TEACHING LOAD

Willard Done started teaching school on November 15, 1886, with eighty-four students registered for eighteen different classes and a total of seventy-nine weekly recitations! He was 21 years old but undertook his heavy teaching load with enthusiasm. A second teacher was soon employed to help. Over the years the faculty consistently and cheerfully undertook loads which today seem excessive.

In 1939, teachers at LDS Business College informed the Church commissioner of education about their teaching load compared to Weber College in Ogden.¹³ (See Figure 6.)

Student contact hours of teaching per week in 1976 averaged seventeen hours, with twenty-two hours as maximum. A study in 1982 shows an average of twenty hours and a maximum of twenty-four hours per week. In 1992, department chairs taught fourteen to sixteen student contact hours per week, while other faculty taught sixteen to eighteen hours.

Of course, the hours a teacher instructs is not the only time put in. Class preparation and reading student papers requires at least two hours of work for each student contact hour. Add student counseling and committee work to this and the load is heavy. Even by modern standards, the LDS Business College faculty work very hard.

FACULTY LEAVES OF ABSENCE

It has long been the practice at the college to encourage faculty members to work toward advanced degrees. For example, in 1895, lady superintendent of the college Donnette Smith Kesler was given unpaid leave from the faculty to study at Pratt Institute in New York. After returning in 1898, she did special work at the LDS College and at the University of Utah until 1902.

FIGURE 6
TEACHING LOAD COMPARISON WEBER STATE COLLEGE AND LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE 1939

Item	Weber State College	LDS Business College
Weeks of teaching per year		
Day School	36	47
Night School	0	36
Teaching load, periods per week		
Day School	24	35
Night School	0	8

The *Deseret News* in 1927 carried the account of several faculty leaves:

Dr. Thomas Howells will return to the department of physics after a two years' leave of absence spent in study at the University of Iowa where he took out a Ph.D. degree.

Marion L. Harris will return to the department of biological science with his master's degree, from the BYU and a year's work toward his doctor's degree at Chicago and Stanford Universities.

Marba Cannon Josephson will relieve P. Joseph Jensen, who is on leave at the University of California in the history department.

The vacancy caused by the leave of Herman Wells, head of the department of English, will be filled by Kenneth Farley, former head of the English department of Weber College who has recently taken his master's degree from the University of California. Mrs. Lenore Cannon Wood will return to the department of English.¹⁴

In 1930, when LDS College was about to close, two faculty were on leaves of absence at half pay to pursue higher degrees. President F. Y. Fox explained the college's experience with the service faculty mem-

bers gave after returning from paid or partly paid leave.

The LDS College has developed no policy respecting the treatment of those who take sabbatical leaves of absence and then do not return to render service in the institution granting the leave. The problem has never arisen until now, since these heretofore who have been granted leaves of absence have returned to the institution and have usually remained. I know of one instance, that of Dr. Thomas Howells, in which the beneficiary of the leave of absence served only one year after returning to the institution. Brother I. O. Horsfall and Brother J. R. Miller were granted leaves of absence on half-pay. Subsequently the leaves of absence were extended. Both men would be glad to return to the LDS College if its continuance could be assured.

It seems to me that where no position is available to the individual who has been granted leave of absence, that there should be no obligation to return the amount of money paid during the leave. It is altogether probable that the Church will receive indirect benefits from the additional training of the beneficiary of a leave of absence, even though he does not return to the direct service of the Church.¹⁵

With the approach of LDS College closure, some faculty were entitled to at least part of a sabbatical leave. They requested "an honorable release [from employment] and half-pay for a year without further obligation."¹⁶

In due time, Commissioner Joseph F. Merrill approved Church money to give half pay to seven former faculty members if they would devote themselves to a year of graduate study. Others who could not find other employment were awarded a "testimonial of one-fourth annual salary and released."

As LDS Business College continued, there came a time during World War II when student enrollment declined. President F. Y. Fox got approval from the Church Department of Education for the following plan concerning Kenneth S. Bennion:

Brother Kenneth S. Bennion has an opportunity of employment with a prominent advertising firm for a period of at least six months. The experience would be as valuable to him and to us as though he should spend an equal amount of time in graduate work. We can release Brother Bennion from our day school, retaining his services as our advertising manager and as principal of our night school on a part-salary basis and thereby make some additional saving approximating about \$75 a month. The danger in the arrangement is that he may prove so valuable in his new position that they will outbid us for his services in the future. Much as I should regret that even-

tuality I have always felt as though our employees should not be thwarted in discovering larger, and more remunerative, opportunities. Great as the risk may be for us, the present advantages are mutual. I therefore recommend that we grant Brother Bennion a leave of absence from his day school service for six months.¹⁷

The next year, Heber C. Kimball of the faculty was granted leave at half pay to complete a graduate degree at the University of Utah. President Fox said, "Brother Kimball has been in service about 30 years and has had only one other leave of absence."

FACULTY RETIREMENT

Today, faculty of the Church Educational System, including LDS Business College teachers, receive a modest retirement program based on vested years of service. By contrast, in early days of the college there was no provision whatsoever for teacher retirement. In the 1920s and 1930s there are references to allowances granted to retiring faculty members and also a lump sum settlement for terminated faculty in 1931 when the high school and junior college departments of the college closed down.

FACULTY TITLES

For years the title of Brother or Sister was considered suitable in referring to the college teachers. In fact, as late as June 27, 1940, President F. Y. Fox was urging the Church Department of Education not to establish titles for the faculty.

The size of the faculty of the LDS Business College makes it unnecessary and, I think, inadvisable to establish steps or ranks for teachers. We have never used titles of professor, assistant professor, and instructor to indicate differences in rank, length of service, or salary. No doubt we avoid some petty jealousies by taking the attitude that we are all teachers.

Now (1993), students refer to teachers with the titles of Doctor, Mr./Mrs., Professor, and Brother/Sister.

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- ¹ *Deseret News*, May 7, 1968.
 - ² John Henry Evans, *A Historical Sketch of the LDS University* (LDS University, Salt Lake City, 1919), *3 Book*, p. 7, written in 1913, published in 1919.
 - ³ (College Journal History, unpublished), 4-volume typescript, May 2, 1889.
 - ⁴ Eugene Hilton, *My Second Estate - The Life of a Mormon* (published by the Hilton family, 1975), p. 68.
 - ⁵ F. Y. Fox, Letter to David O. McKay (College Journal History, unpublished), September 28, 1931.
 - ⁶ F. Y. Fox, Letter to Commissioner, Church Education Department (College Journal History, unpublished), 1947.
 - ⁷ F. Y. Fox, Diaries 1898-1955, microfilm, Utah State Historical Society Library, June 2, 1934.
 - ⁸ *Ibid.*, September 6, 1934, and November 9, 1934.
 - ⁹ Karl G. Maeser, Letter to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), August 13, 1887.
 - ¹⁰ Elsa Kientz Pedersen, Letter to LDS Business College History Project, 1991.
 - ¹¹ Willard Done, report to the board (College Journal History, unpublished), June 27, 1898.
 - ¹² *Ibid.*, December 5, 1898.
 - ¹³ F. Y. Fox, Letter to Commissioner Franklin L. West, quoting from a teachers' request for salary raises (College Journal History, unpublished), May 3, 1939.
 - ¹⁴ *Deseret News*, August 30, 1927.
 - ¹⁵ F. Y. Fox, Letter to Church Commissioner of Education Joseph F. Merrill (College Journal History, unpublished), May 21, 1930.
 - ¹⁶ Mathew Nosal, chair, teacher's committee, LDS College, Letter to President F. Y. Fox, April 11, 1931.
 - ¹⁷ F. Y. Fox, Letter to Commissioner Franklin L. West (College Journal History, unpublished), January 14, 1943.

PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS



FOUNDERS' DAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1929. SIX OF THE ELEVEN MEN WHO SERVED AS PRESIDENT/PRINCIPAL OF THE LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND ITS PARENT INSTITUTIONS ASSEMBLED DURING FOUNDERS' DAY ON THE STEPS OF THE CHURCH ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FOR THIS PICTURE. THEY ARE (LEFT TO RIGHT): WILLARD DONE, JAMES E. TALMAGE, JOSHUA H. PAUL, WILLARD YOUNG, GUY C. WILSON, AND FERAMORZ Y. FOX.

THE FIRST PRINCIPAL, KARL. G. MAESER, DIED 28 YEARS PRIOR TO THIS PICTURE. SINCE 1929, FOUR ADDITIONAL MEN HAVE SERVED AS PRESIDENT.

ELEVEN men have served as the operating head of LDS Business College or its parent institutions during its 107-year history. Presented in this chapter are biographical data and the highlights of each administration. When appointed principal or president, they ranged in age from 21 to 59 years and served from 1 to 25

years. Three saw dramatic increases in student enrollment, another three administered the school during periods of declining enrollment, with five serving with stable enrollment. Two were born in Europe and emigrated to Utah, one by ox team and the other by the railroad, while the others were born in Utah. One served two terms. Three were faculty

FIGURE 1
PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE
1886 - 1993

Karl G. Maeser, (principal in charge)	1886-88
Willard Done, (acting principal)	1886-88
Dr. James E. Talmage	1888-92
Willard Done	1892-99
Joshua H. Paul	1899-1905
Colonel Willard Young	1905-15
Guy C. Wilson	1915-26
Feramorz Y. Fox	1926-48
Kenneth S. Bennion	1948-61
R. Ferris Kirkham	1961-86
Kenneth H. Beesley	1986-91
Stephen K. Woodhouse	1992-Present

members when appointed; the other eight were selected from outside the school and arrived on campus as a new principal or president. (See Figure 1, Chapter 1.)

All of these men were faithful, active Latter-day Saints. Several filled missions, one became an Apostle, and others served as mission presidents, general board members, stake presidents, and bishops. Each was chosen for his academic preparation, commitment to the principles of the gospel, and ability to contribute

to the progress of the institution. Each biography is faith promoting and inspirational.

KARL G. MAESER 1886-1888¹

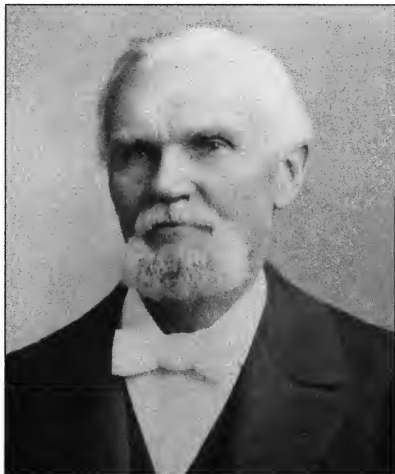
Karl Gottfried Maeser was born January 16, 1828, in the small town of Meissen, Saxony, Germany. The principal industry of the town was a large porcelain factory where Karl's father worked as a master painter of chinaware. Maeser attended the public school at Meissen and studied the subjects that were stressed in the Prussian schools of that period (religion, geography, composition, arithmetic, history, and music). Karl applied himself to studies and at the age of 14 was honored as one of the brightest students of his school by being admitted to the gymnasium in nearby Dresden.

It is apparent from the record that young Maeser was already directing his career toward professional teaching. In addition to Greek, Latin, German, and English, he included in his classes mathematics, history, geography, science, drawing, music, and gymnastics. Lutheran religion classes, which were required subjects, gave the students a broad, in-depth study of religious principles from the Lutheran point of view. After completing work at the gymnasium, Maeser proceeded to take more advanced studies at the famous Dresden Friedrichstadt Schullehrer Seminary, one of the official teacher-training colleges which supplied instructors to the common schools of Germany. After successfully passing three rigorous examinations, young Maeser graduated from the teachers' college. In May 1848, at age 20, he began his professional life as a schoolteacher in Bohemia, where he was a tutor to the children of several prominent Protestant families.

When Karl was 26 years old, he married Anna Mieth in the Lutheran Church in Dresden. In Saxony he happened to read a highly inflammatory anti-Mormon pamphlet written by a German named Moritz Busch. Instead of turning him against Mormonism, this pamphlet aroused his curiosity. He became the first LDS convert from Saxony when he was baptized in the Elbe River in 1855.

Karl G. Maeser later wrote of his baptism:

On coming out of the water, I lifted both of my hands to heaven and said, 'Father, if what I have done just now is pleasing unto thee, give me a testimony and whatever thou shouldst require at my hands I shall do, even to the laying down of my life for this cause.'



KARL G. MAESER (1828 - 1901) SERVED AS THE FIRST AND PART-TIME PRINCIPAL OF THE SALT LAKE STAKE ACADEMY DURING ITS FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION 1886 - 1887.

The testimony came almost immediately. Maeser and Franklin D. Richards received the gift of interpretation of tongues as they walked back to Maeser's home. Karl related this story:

Our conversation was on the subject of the authority of the Priesthood, Elder Budge acting as interpreter. Suddenly I stopped Elder Budge from interpreting President Richards' remarks, as I understood them, and replied in German; when again the interpretation was not needed as President Richards understood me also. Thus we continued conversing until we arrived at the point of separation, when the manifestation as suddenly ceased as it had come.

After serving as a missionary to Scotland, Karl took his wife and two children to America. One child died because of poor conditions on board the sailing ship. He served another mission to the Southern States, traveling without purse or script. While in Richmond, Virginia, he ventured into a music store and asked if he could play one of their pianos. When a distinguished-looking gentleman came into the store and asked for a demonstration, Maeser volunteered. The man, John Tyler, former president of the United States, bought the piano and hired Maeser to give lessons to his two daughters. After six months in Virginia, Maeser was called back to Philadelphia to preside over the conference there. He remained on his mission until June 1860, when he was selected to lead a company of converts to Salt Lake City. He and his family arrived among the Saints in September 1860.

Karl had become remarkably proficient in the use of the English language, though a strong German accent remained with him throughout his life.

He began teaching in the Fifteenth Ward school, later replaced Orson Pratt as principal, and immediately set about developing a complete school system, with various grammar schools feeding students to the Union Academy as was done in the German system. After two years, Maeser accepted a new position at the Twentieth Ward Seminary, beginning in the fall of 1862. This school became one of the most successful in the community. It was fully graded following the German pattern, with both a day and a night school, and Maeser had as assistants several fine young scholars and educators who were just acquiring their professional reputations. It was not long before "the professor" was a recognized leader in the community.

To make ends meet, Maeser occupied four positions at once: principal of the Twentieth Ward school,

teacher of Brigham Young's children, accountant, and Tabernacle organist.

He served another mission 1867 – 1870, during which time he was called as mission president to the Swiss-German Mission. Back in Salt Lake, he worked for the University of Deseret (later Utah) until 1875, when Brigham Young asked him to take over the new Brigham Young Academy in Provo at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

Maeser was determined to fulfill Brigham Young's commission to make the Academy a Church school. On the opening day of school under his administration, he said that he would govern by the words of the Prophet Joseph Smith that he taught his people "correct principles and they govern themselves accordingly," and by the words of President Brigham Young that "neither the alphabet nor the multiplication tables were to be taught without the Spirit of God."

To recruit students for the Provo school, Maeser took regular tours throughout the Utah Territory. In 1880, he took James E. Talmage, then in his late teens, and his own son Reinhard. After one of these tours, young James E. Talmage commented in his diary:

One thing is sure, the Professor likes to talk and is on hot bricks while anyone else is talking. He instructed Reinhard and me that in our meetings neither of us should speak more than 10-15 minutes and this evening asked that we should "cut down" our remarks to give him more time.

While he was directing the Provo Academy, he was approached in 1886 by William B. Dougall about assisting the Salt Lake Stake Academy. Maeser nominated the youthful Willard Done, who was teaching in the academy in Provo, to come to Salt Lake and start the new school. Dr. Maeser promised

to pay occasional visits to this city during school time to render any necessary assistance to the new enterprise. There are more such institutions to arise in Zion, but here, at the headquarters of the Church, Israel will naturally look for an institution, patronized by multitudes of students, conducted by faithful teachers, supported by the liberality of the people, approved in its labors by the authorities and above all, sustained by the blessings of Almighty God, Karl G. Maeser.²

On September 30, 1886, before the opening of the school in November, Dr. Maeser wrote the first draft of a circular describing the upcoming school. This

document, sent from Provo to Salt Lake, was published after approval by the organizing committee.

Dr. Maeser's service as principal was part-time only, but his leadership was critical in the founding of the academy in Salt Lake. Records in the financial papers of the new school show that, in 1886, Maeser was paid a one-time-only salary of \$100 for his services. He did, however, select and supervise the first two faculty members, Willard Done and Daniel Harrington.

When it became known that the Church was about to establish a Department of Education, Karl wrote to William B. Dougall of the Salt Lake Stake Academy organizing committee and asked for his assistance.

I have been informed that some of the Twelve are very urgent to have me taking a general superintendency of all existing and prospective Church schools. I have received a very kind letter from President George Q. Cannon, telling me that this matter would be taken in hand as soon as the Twelve could reach it. If you can do anything in this matter, so that I could be appointed for such work at an early date, Brother Talmage has been retained here since yesterday, to take charge of this Academy in such an emergency, and I could spend some time also with your Academy in Salt Lake. Your brother in the gospel, Karl G. Maeser.³

In due time Dr. Maeser was appointed general superintendent, but he was required to remain in Provo.

On the system of the Church schools is stamped the impress of his organizing genius; in that field he stands forth pre-eminent. He could bring order out of chaos and mold small beginnings to large endings. With a rare gift of prescience he understood the needs of the future and laid the foundations of his work deep and wide so that they will stand for the requirements of future years. Wherever children needed help and sympathy there was Dr. Maeser with his hands outstretched eager to assist them.⁴

Dr. Maeser was one of three Latter-day Saints to receive an honorary doctor's degree (Doctor of Letters and Didactics, D.L.D.) on May 2, 1889, from the General Board of Education of the Church. President Wilford Woodruff conferred the degree.

In 1899, when Maeser attended the graduation exercises of the LDS College in the Assembly Hall on Temple Square, he was the only one to see a bright future for the school when everyone else thought it was about to close.

John Henry Evans of the faculty, writing of this event, said:

The commencement exercises this year were gloomy as a funeral. They were held in the Assembly Hall. Friends greeted one another in silence and extreme gravity. The very day was cloudy and foreboding. Dr. Maeser alone, of all those who took part on the program, had encouraging words concerning the future of the College. 'The school is not dead!' he cried in his earnest, broken English. 'Nor is she going to die! On the contrary, her future will be more glorious than her past!'

That was a most remarkable prediction. Uttered at a time when there was not only no expectations held regarding the school other than the very positive feeling of passivity respecting it, it has had a remarkable fulfillment. Everyone connected with the institution had given up all hope as to its future, and a good many, it would seem, entertained a feeling of all but satisfaction that the end had apparently come. And yet here was a man who knew of these struggles only through hearsay, but who enthusiastically predicted a glorious future for the school.⁵

Two years later when the new campus was built at 70 North Main Street and enrollment and financial support more than doubled, Dr. Maeser's prophecy came true.

Dr. Maeser entered plural marriage in 1875 and raised a large family. He died in Salt Lake City in 1901, loved and respected for his wonderful influence in the education of the children of the Church.

WILLARD DONE 1886-1888 AND 1892-1899

Willard Done served twice as principal or president of the Salt Lake Stake Academy, later LDS College. He was on the faculty from 1886 – 1899, but his service as principal was interrupted by the appointment of James E. Talmage as principal from 1888 – 1892. He taught all the subjects when the school opened in 1886, but as additional staff was appointed, he ended by teaching shorthand and commercial English.

Born December 10, 1865, in Moroni, Sanpete County, Utah, Willard Done's early years were passed there and in Payson, Utah County. At age 15, he entered Brigham Young Academy for a brief course of study. After graduating in 1883, he accepted a position as an instructor at the Provo Academy. He continued to teach there for a little over three years, when, on November 15, 1886, he was called to Salt Lake City to take charge of the newly organized Salt Lake Stake Academy, later called Latter-day Saints' College.⁶



WILLARD DONE (1865 - 1931) SERVED AS THE PRINCIPAL/TEACHER OF THE SALT LAKE STAKE ACADEMY 1886 - 1888 AND AGAIN IN 1892 - 1899. DURING HIS SECOND TERM IN THIS OFFICE, IN 1895, THE BOARD CHANGED HIS TITLE FROM PRINCIPAL TO PRESIDENT.

Although only 21 when he was appointed acting principal and teacher of the Salt Lake Stake Academy, Willard Done had three years' teaching experience behind him. He also brought a rare sense of humor and a love for theological subjects. His sparkling wit often relieved the stress of schoolwork for both students and faculty colleagues. From the beginning, his strong sense of theological values set the school on a high religious plane.

When Done started teaching at the academy, the *Deseret News* listed 19 courses with 79 weekly recitations, all of which were conducted by the youthful and energetic Willard Done. Included were Theology, Composition A, Composition B, Arithmetic A, Arithmetic B, Arithmetic C, Fourth Reader, Fifth Reader, Penmanship A, Penmanship B, and Singing.⁷ This becomes even more remarkable when we learn that the average enrollment in each class was 39! He taught the students who came with no regard to their previous training, for his school was ungraded. By hindsight we can deduce that he was teaching on the 7th and 8th grade level.

During the first year of school, a second teacher was hired and Done continued as acting principal

under Superintendent Maeser in Provo. For his services, Principal Done received \$620 in 1886 - 1887, which was raised to \$1,431 in 1889. When he resigned in 1899, his salary was \$2,100.

In 1895, part way through Done's second term as principal, his title was changed by the board to president. Since that time, the leader of the school has been called president.

Under Done's leadership, school enrollment grew from 138 the first year to 641 in 1899, the year he left the institution. There is a record that he was smitten with an attack of typhoid fever in 1899 and was out of service for eight weeks. The other teachers diligently taught his students by combining his classes with theirs.

In 1888, the Salt Lake Stake Board relieved Brother Done of his duties as principal but retained him as a faculty member, and Dr. James E. Talmage was employed to lead the school.

At the first graduation of the advanced students in the academic department on May 21, 1891, the General Church Board of Education conferred a bachelor's degree on Principal Done in recognition of his educational leadership, as noted in this item in the *Deseret News*.

Yesterday in the course of the commencement exercises of the LDS College in this city, formal action was taken, bestowing on Willard Done of the College faculty the degree and title of Bachelor of Didactics (D.B.) and appointing him Professor of Language to the schools of the Church. This action had no direct connection with the LDS College; the only reason for the ceremony being performed there, was that the assembly was for Church school purposes and the President and other members of the General Board of Education were present. Under special appointment of the Board, Dr. James E. Talmage performed the ceremony of bestowal.

We heartily congratulate Prof. Willard Done on the attainment of such a mark of distinction. He will be remembered as the first to graduate under the new order of requirements.⁸

The following January 1892, the LDS College Board released James E. Talmage as principal and reappointed Done. Done presided over a major improvement in the curriculum in 1894:

The preparatory course of two years was still taught, but literary course and normal course (both two years in length) were added. Such classes as Shorthand, Business English, Penmanship, and bookkeeping were taught in

the Business Department. In the bookkeeping classes students were taught the Ellis Tablet and the Sadler-Rowe systems.⁹

The next year a two-year science course was added, and the business department scheduled a one-year sequence of classes leading to a certificate. President Done also added the 11th and 12th grades to the high school curriculum by 1899, and by this time the faculty had grown to thirteen.

In 1896, President Done was asked to plan and teach a special missionary training class at LDS College. His basic design has expanded and increased until today it has grown into the Missionary Training Center (MTC) now housed on a beautiful campus of its own in Provo.

For three years (1896 – 1899), the business department of LDS College had functioned as a separate institution, meeting in separate quarters from the rest of the school and even publishing a separate catalog. Faculty member Joseph Nelson was the department chair. Soon after Willard Done was given the title of president, the title of principal was given to Joseph Nelson. The 1896 LDS College catalog lists for the first time Joseph Nelson as principal of the business college. A long-brewing contention between Done and Nelson over the purchase of typewriters and delays in paying faculty salaries resulted in Nelson's resignation (along with four other faculty members) from the business department in 1900. Nelson bought a competing school called the Salt Lake Business College and moved into the Templeton Building just as LDS College was moving out. The LDS College hired a new set of business instructors and the two schools were then in real competition. The problem was settled a year later when Nelson accepted a proposal from the Church that LDS College purchase his Salt Lake Business College, the purchase price to include reimbursement to him for the desks and typewriters he had advanced money for when he was still working in the Church institution. By this time, Willard Done had resigned and new President Joshua Paul recommended that the Church pay Nelson \$9,500 to correct the problem. This amount was paid in a lump sum to Nelson in March 1901 and the two schools were soon merged. While Joseph Nelson sent his school to rejoin LDS College, he never returned to the faculty, but went on to become a prominent banker and insurance man in

Salt Lake and to build Saltair. He retained his faith and Church membership through all this and later served as an LDS bishop. In 1952, three years before Joseph Nelson died, President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of the Church's First Presidency, who had been a fellow faculty member with him at LDS College, said, "Joseph Nelson was the man who had given me a letter of credit, in 1900, on a New York Bank which enabled me to study in New York and to receive my legal education."¹⁰

During his two terms as the head of the LDS College, Done selected and appointed with board approval, 32 faculty members.

During the school year 1897 – 1898, some of the faculty members carried a grievance they had with President Done to the LDS College Board, a problem related to college financial affairs. President Done had asked the faculty to wait until the next fiscal year to collect the last three percent of their salaries because there were not sufficient funds to pay them on time. The faculty complained that the president had bought \$1,000 worth of the next year's catalogs rather than paying them, and they even raised a question that Done had "appropriated some of the money to his own use." On August 5, 1898, Done submitted his resignation to the board pending an investigation of the charges. Later in the month, though he supplied the board a detailed financial report showing that the teachers had acted on incomplete information, the teachers insisted on a hearing before the board. In the end, the board cleared President Done and he completed his assignment that year with honor.

On June 15, 1899, when President Done resigned from the college, he wrote to the board:

In resigning my position as President of the Latter-day Saints' College, I deem it my duty to make final report of property on hand, and the general condition of the institution. I have had careful inventories made of the furniture, books, apparatus, and funds; and I hand them to you herewith. . . .

I desire again to thank you most earnestly for your many courtesies while I have labored under your direction, and extend my best wishes for the advancement and prosperity of the institution.

Yours sincerely,

Willard Done¹¹

Two weeks later the board accepted the resignation and expressed their confidence in President Done:

The members of the board, all of whom were present, instructed the secretary to draft a communication expressive of their good feeling and best wishes for your success in your future field of labor. Also that they fully appreciated your unselfish and energetic efforts in the past in keeping the College open and they trust that your future may be pleasant and profitable to yourself, as well as those with whom you may associate.¹²

Willard Done taught at Brigham Young College (now Utah State University) in Logan for the school year 1899 – 1900, then returned to Salt Lake City where he served on the General Board of the YMMIA from 1898 – 1917. He also served as a member of the Utah House of Representatives, elected in 1902. He married Sarah Amanda Forbes of American Fork, Utah, in the Logan LDS Temple in 1885; and they had ten children, seven of whom grew up and married. Done was a regular contributor to local magazines and authored the book *Women of the Bible*. He died in Salt Lake City in 1931.

JAMES E. TALMAGE 1888 – 1892

James E. Talmage served as principal of LDS College from 1888 – 1892. He brought to the school a keen appreciation for accuracy of scholarship, in secular as well as theological subjects. His work, along with Professor Done's, served to establish a foundation of moral, religious, and ethical values on which succeeding officials were to build.

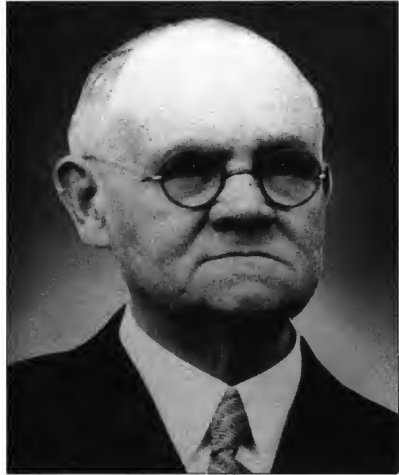
In later years, he touched on his philosophy of education in a letter to President F. Y. Fox of the LDS College:

Man is more than body and mind; indeed, the latter is but an attribute of the immortal spirit. Physical and intellectual development must go hand in hand with them. For this symmetrical development of the spirit – body, mind and spirit – I commend our Latter-day Saint schools.

Cordially yours,

James E. Talmage¹³

Though trained as a geologist, Talmage will ever be remembered more for his belief in the things of the Spirit, along with his scholarship and great faith. Nineteen years after he left LDS College, he received a call to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles in 1911.



JAMES E. TALMAGE (1862 – 1933) SERVED AS PRINCIPAL OF THE SALT LAKE STAKE ACADEMY 1888 – 1892. DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION, THE NAME OF THE SCHOOL WAS CHANGED IN 1890 TO THE LDS COLLEGE.

James E. Talmage was born in Hungerford, Berkshire, England, September 21, 1862. As converts to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the family emigrated to America in 1876 and established their home in Provo, Utah. He was at Brigham Young Academy (now University) from 1876 – 1882, first as a student and, after graduation from the normal and academic departments, as instructor in science and English. He was a student at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, during the college year 1882 – 1883, specializing in chemistry and geology. In the autumn of 1883, he entered Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, where he spent a year. At the close of that year, Talmage returned to Utah in response to an earnest call to resume work at Brigham Young Academy, where he remained until 1888 as professor of geology and chemistry. He was made principal of that school in 1888, succeeding Dr. Karl G. Maeser, but before the opening of the school year, he was asked to assume the presidency of the institution then known as Latter-day Saints' College.¹⁴

James E. Talmage was a short man of great dynamic power, with black eyes that missed little. With a

keen wit and articulate use of words, he often held an audience spellbound. He was at his best when there was time to unfold a subject, and he was so sincere in voice and delivery that most of his oratory was raised to the power of a sermon.¹⁵

Talmage had come under the influence of Karl G. Maeser while a student at Brigham Young Academy in Provo and had served on his faculty there. Maeser nominated Talmage to serve as principal of the Salt Lake Stake Academy in 1888. During the four years Talmage served, he was loyal to his old mentor in Provo and not only organized the studies after the Maeser model but also gave the students a sense of scholarship that finds its roots in religion. The Talmage appointment came at the height of the anti-polygamy persecution against the Church. Many of the leading Brethren were in hiding and it required such a long time for their official reaction that Karl Maeser became worried that Talmage's nomination was being neglected, but in due time the nomination was approved and Talmage was installed. He was 26 years old and newly married when he became principal in Salt Lake. He married Mary May Booth, June 14, 1888, in the Manti Temple, and they became parents of eight children, all born in Salt Lake between 1889 and 1911.

The name of the school was changed during Talmage's administration. It was first called the Salt Lake Stake Academy, but this was similar enough to another local school that they were occasionally confused. In May 1889, with the approval of President Wilford Woodruff and the School Board, the name was changed to Latter-day Saints' College, appropriate because higher grade levels were contemplated than could properly be given in an academy.

Talmage, in addition to duties as principal of the school, also taught classes in the academic department – natural and physical science and shorthand. There were about four-hundred students enrolled during his principalship. Nine persons were recruited and hired as faculty from 1888 – 1891. His salary as principal was \$2,400 per annum.

After serving a year in the academy, Professor Talmage and two other LDS educators were singularly honored on May 2, 1889, when President Wilford Woodruff, acting in behalf of the General Church Board of Education, conferred the honorary degree of "Doctor in Mathematics and Didactics" (D.M.D.) on him. Thereafter, he was called Dr. Talmage, and seven

years later, in 1896, he completed the requirements for an earned doctor's degree from Wesleyan University.

While still principal of LDS College in 1891, Talmage told the board he felt humiliated (the language of the record) at finding himself visited by Eastern professors in such miserable quarters. He wanted a good, first-class building properly fitted up, plus \$1,000 for scientific apparatus. This aroused the spirit and local pride of the trustees present. The discussion that followed is probably lost to history, but we may judge its nature by the abrupt and lively record of the secretary as to the results. "Moved by Elias Morris, that we have a new building for next term. Carried!"¹⁶ The result was the purchase of the Ellerbeck Building for school use. Dr. Talmage got his \$1,000 for scientific equipment which he spent while on a trip for the Church in Europe in June and July 1891.

By the next January, the First Presidency of the Church asked the local board to release Dr. Talmage as principal to allow him to help organize a new institution, the Young University, in Salt Lake City. The board supported their Church leaders and sent Brother Talmage off with many regrets and assurances of esteem and confidence. Professor Willard Done of the LDS College faculty was again chosen to take over the principalship of the school.

The work in the Young University in Salt Lake City was short lived. The LDS General Conference, April 4, 1892, voted to establish it as the University of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,¹⁷ with supervisory control over all other Church colleges and academies. Due to a financial panic, only Dr. Talmage was employed to start classes in September 1893. There was a large attendance in his daytime classes of chemistry and natural philosophy, and he wrote in his journal (September 26, 1892) that "between 240 and 250 students attended evening lectures as well." This success threatened the struggling University of Utah, so their representatives met with President Wilford Woodruff and requested that the Church abandon the Church University in Salt Lake. In exchange, Dr. Talmage would be appointed president of the University of Utah. To overcome the Mormon-Gentile conflicts of the past, the Church approved the idea of sacrificing the Young University and giving a \$60,000 endorsement in cash and equipment to the University of Utah, actions that were successful in sav-

ing the University of Utah from impending closure.¹⁸

Dr. Talmage served for three years as president of the University of Utah after he was appointed in 1894, then resigned to be a consulting mining geologist. His professional career abruptly ended when he was called to be a member of the Council of the Twelve Apostles in December 1911. He served in that capacity as a General Authority until his death in 1933.

Dr. Talmage was equally skilled in writing and speaking. *The Articles of Faith*, *The Story of Mormonism*, and *Jesus the Christ* have been translated into many languages and have even been used by ministers of other faiths. Each book was the result of years of preparation and personal research. For example, he traveled from Nazareth to Bethlehem to better understand the land, weather, topography, distances, locations of tradition, and points of controversy before he wrote *Jesus the Christ*, doing most of the writing in a special room of the Salt Lake Temple.¹⁹

Orson F. Whitney, in his four-volume *History of Utah*, says of Talmage:

Professionally a scientist and a preceptor, with gifts and powers equalled by few, master of English both by pen and tongue, and possesses a musical eloquence of marvelous fluency and precision. His style of oratory, though not stentorian, is wonderfully impressive, and his well stored mind, capacious memory, quick recollection and remarkable readiness of speech, render him a beau-ideal instructor, in public or in private.

JOSHUA H. PAUL 1899-1905

Joshua Hughes Paul was born in Salt Lake City in 1863 of Scottish and English parentage. When as a boy he herded cows for a season, he had charge of the Brigham Young's dairy herd.

At age 18, Paul entered the University of Utah under Dr. John R. Park, and in the course of three years graduated in the normal, natural science, and political science course. The university gave no degrees at that time. He then became a teacher at the university and in the same year married Annie M. Pettegrew, daughter of David Pettegrew. They became parents of six children, five of whom grew up and had families of their own.

Professor Paul taught for nine years at the University of Utah, was associate editor of the *Salt Lake Herald* for one year, president of Brigham Young College at Logan for three years, and president of



JOSHUA H. PAUL (1863 - 1939) SERVED AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE LDS COLLEGE FROM 1899 - 1906. DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION, THE NAME OF THE SCHOOL WAS CHANGED IN 1901 TO THE LDS UNIVERSITY.

Utah Agricultural College for two years. He was also an associate editor of the *Deseret News* for a short time.²⁰

From 1897 - 1905, Paul did advanced academic work at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, and that institution conferred upon him three degrees: Bachelor of Philosophy, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy. He received his final degree in 1905.²¹

When Joshua Paul returned in September 1898 from a two-year LDS mission to England and Scotland, he was nominated to be president of LDS College by a search committee of the board after the resignation of President Willard Done. He was installed July 10, 1899. Thirty-six years of age at the time, he served with distinction until 1905.

The LDS College advanced rapidly under President Paul's administration and became one of the foremost educational institutions in the state. Paul was a man of polish and refinement and a lover of poetry and the outdoors. He taught his students to love the true and beautiful things of the world and, if something good is found, to share it with others. In those days everyone in the intermountain region came to respect Latter-day Saints' College, a reputation that

came largely through Paul's emphasis on athletics, dramatics, public speaking, and other forms of activity that appeal to the public.

Joshua Paul's newspaper experience allowed him to obtain wide publicity, which the college never before had experienced. On one occasion he received notoriety in the local press. One of the most debated questions of the day was that of smallpox vaccination, and after a mild epidemic in 1900 – 1901, it became a major public issue in Utah. When school children were required by the State Board of Health to be vaccinated, strong protests arose throughout the state. The Church became involved because the *Deseret News* took an editorial stand against compulsory vaccination. The First Presidency, however, issued a statement recommending voluntary vaccination, and this approach eventually became Utah law. Meanwhile, President Paul was arrested for resisting the rule of the Board of Health on compulsory vaccination for his students. To say the least, he was a man of principle.²²

In 1900, the name of the institution was changed to LDS University, to allow a transfer of an endowment of land left by Brigham Young to the LDS University. President Paul arranged for the sale of the land at "A" Street and First Avenue, and proceeds paid for the construction of the Young Memorial Building in 1903.

In anticipation of this gift and other donations, the Church granted use of one-fourth of a city block at 70 North Main Street for a school campus. Under Paul's administration the land was received, money raised, and the LDS Business College Building was erected in 1901, followed by Barratt Hall in 1902, and Brigham Young Memorial Building in 1903.

In the early 1900s, Heber J. Grant donated 1,000 shares of stock in the Grant Insurance Company to be used for scholarships. The students expressed their appreciation in the school yearbook:

The most coveted of all honors and awards available to LDS students are the Grant Awards which are presented at the close of the senior year. These are made possible by our beloved President Heber J. Grant. They are a beacon light to students who desire to excel in scholastic attainment, and are a fitting climax to successful years of high school work. Any person receiving such recognition may be justly proud of his achievement.²³

President Grant was then a member of the Board of Trustees and often visited the school in this capacity.

Many wonderful changes in the status of the school occurred when President Paul was in charge. Enrollment shot up from 468 when he was appointed to 1,228 when he resigned in 1905. He appointed 66 faculty members during these years of impressive growth. For the first time, the school seemed to be on a permanent and solid footing. These achievements were part of the dramatic fulfillment of Karl G. Maeser's prediction in 1898 about the bright future of the school.

President Paul resigned, in 1905, to accept a position as professor of natural science at the University of Utah, where he served until 1929. He ran unsuccessfully for U.S. Congress in 1929, was a Seventy in the Church, and was author of *Out of Doors in the West*, 1911; *Farm Friends and Spring Flowers*, 1913; *Forest Groves and Canyon Streams*, 1913; *Western Natural Resources*, 1914; and co-author of *Natural Science in Public Schools*.

After this illustrious career, Joshua Paul passed away March 6, 1939, in Salt Lake City.

WILLARD YOUNG 1905 – 1915

The ten years of Willard Young's administration saw the greatest number of faculty appointments. He selected and appointed, with College Board approval, 176 new faculty members, but student enrollment continued at about 1,200 during his period of service. Generous appropriations from the Church made it possible for the school to become established, accepted, and respected. During Young's presidency, Church appropriations to the school ranged from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per year. He was the prime mover in establishing the campus at 70 North Main Street and financing and erecting the Brigham Young Memorial Building, work which he did before his appointment as president in 1905. He was also prominent in the planning and utilization of the old Deseret Gym which the Church built next to the campus in 1910. During his presidency, the preparatory class (grade 8, junior high level) was eliminated and so was the experimentation with college level (grades 13 and 14) courses. Young was president of a strong, growing four-year high school through his period of service.

Willard Young was born April 30, 1852, in Salt Lake City, the son of Brigham Young and Clarissa Ross. His mother died when he was six years of age, so he and his three sisters, Mary, Maria, and Phoebe, were placed in the charge of Zina D. H. Young, who



WILLARD YOUNG (1852 – 1931) SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE LDS UNIVERSITY 1906 – 1915. HE ALSO SERVED ON THE BOARD OF THE SCHOOL FROM 1898 – 1931.

proved a real mother to them. Willard was baptized April 30, 1860, by James Works, and was ordained an elder and received his endowments in the Endowment House, Salt Lake City, when only 16.

Young commenced his military career in 1871, when he entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point as a cadet, graduating in 1875 with the rank of second lieutenant (Corps of Engineers). He was with the Engineer Battalion in New York beginning October 1, 1875. Returning to West Point, he was appointed instructor of civil and military engineering on August 28, 1879, and acted as assistant professor in that department from August 1881 to August 1883. Later he did Corps of Engineering work from 1883 – 1891 in Oregon and Tennessee. He was appointed a member of the Church Board of Education in 1888 and ordained a seventy in the Church in 1891.

In 1882, Willard Young married Harriet Hooper, daughter of Wm. H. Hooper and Mary Ann Knowlton, who was born May 3, 1861, at Cumminsville, Ohio, and they had six children.²⁴

At the request of President Woodruff, he resigned from the Army February 22, 1891, to become president of Young University in Salt Lake City. He served

until 1893, when the Church abandoned Young University in favor of the University of Utah.

Willard Young served as city engineer of Salt Lake City from 1893 – 1895 and was the first state engineer of Utah, serving in that capacity from March 1897 until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. On April 5, 1896, he was appointed brigadier general of the National Guard of Utah, and served in Cuba until 1899. He then engaged in private engineering practice in New York and Salt Lake until his appointment as president of the LDS University.²⁵

On March 21, 1905, the Board of Trustees of LDS University offered the presidency to Brother Young, who accepted with the condition “that I might employ a part of my time in [private] engineering pursuits in carrying on my present business.” The board agreed to having him complete his current contracts.

Young’s administration was characterized by order and discipline, as well as by exact scholarship, but being a devout religionist also, these qualities were based on a foundation of faith. This was his contribution to the school. Under his administration, therefore, athletics became subordinate to studies, the rules of the school were rigidly enforced, and the students, in the words of his celebrated father, learned to “toe the mark” outside the institution as well as within. Just his presence was sufficient to instill orderliness into everything.²⁶

Under President Young, the following resolutions were implemented

1. That an absence from school requires an excuse; it must be presented during the first day after return, signed by the parent or guardian.
2. That an absence must be excused and work must be made up or a penalty of 5 percent deduction be imposed.
3. That a cut shall entail a loss of 5 percent.
4. That for each tardiness there shall be a reduction of 1 percent.
5. Any student who fails at the end of a semester in two or more units of work, or their equivalent, may be asked to withdraw from school.
6. Any student who fails in his work in any class at the end of a semester may be dropped from the class.
7. That hereafter there shall be given a semester examination to all students.

8. That no student shall be ranked as a sophomore who does not have at least three units to his credit, as a junior who does not have seven units, and as a senior who does not have eleven units.

9. That in cases where students who work are to be excused from physical culture, it be done only on a special request from parents or guardians, and in case of students who wish to be excused from this subject on account of physical weakness, it be done only on a certificate from a physician.

10. That students not be permitted to mix courses, that is, take part of a subject at one period and another part at another period, but to take their courses according to the outline of studies.

President Young's resignation was accepted by the board in 1915, when he moved to Logan. He became assistant to the president of the Logan Temple on January 3, 1917. In 1919, he was appointed superintendent of Church buildings.

GUY C. WILSON 1915 – 1926

Guy C. Wilson was born in 1864 in Fairview, Utah. His father was an LDS convert in Ohio and a veteran of the Indian wars. His mother was from Canada and her father was a member of the Mormon Battalion. Wilson's parents came to Utah in 1851, thirteen years before he was born.

As a boy, young Guy grubbed sagebrush and felled trees. On canyon trips, he would take works of the Church and read by flickering firelight until he fell asleep. He attended Brigham Young Academy, directly under the direction of Karl G. Maeser and soon caught the urge to go on a mission, which he served in the Southern States from 1886 – 1888. Listed as a seventy when he attended the Salt Lake Stake Academy as a student from 1888 – 1889, he was ordained a high priest and served in the Fairview Ward bishopric in 1890. In 1896 – 1897, he was a student instructor at Brigham Young Academy on a salary "too small to mention" taking the degree B.Pd. in 1900. The Mormons who had gone to northern Mexico and established colonies needed trained educators for their children. Guy C. Wilson was chosen principal of Juarez Academy in 1897 and was also made supervisor of the Church School System, a position which he kept from 1897 – 1912. Traveling thousands of miles, he set up new schools for the Church as well as developed the Mexican school into



GUY C. WILSON (1864 – 1942) SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE LDS UNIVERSITY 1915 – 1926 DURING THE TIME OF ITS GREATEST ENROLLMENTS.

a first-class academy. He was a counselor to Anthony W. Ivins in the Juarez Stake presidency.

Guy C. Wilson lived in the colonies during the Mexican Rebellion, a time when the Mormon colonies fought for their very lives, a period lasting some ten years (1902 – 1912). When the Mormons finally met with Salazar, the rebel chief, the Church leaders found they had no alternative but to send 2,500 women and children to the United States, leaving everything they owned in Mexico. Only the able-bodied men were left to salvage what they could at the risk of nightly raids. Professor Wilson, with a few other men, led the people in all manner of conveyances and on foot to El Paso, Texas.

Wilson did postgraduate work at Columbia University, New York, in 1912 – 1913. It was in 1913 that the first Church Seminary was established at Granite High School in Salt Lake, with Guy C. Wilson as its director, setting a pattern for Church Seminaries and their subsequent growth. His reputation as a teacher grew until he was known throughout the West and was sought as a panel leader in education gatherings. Membership on the General Board of Religion Classes added to his travel and speaking responsibilities. As a speaker, Wilson used a deliberate, logical style, rich with homely examples.

Believing in the separation of Church and state, Wilson also contended that religious principles should influence the conduct of the state. He was in the center of the conflict when Utah, the state, was taking over the Church-dominated territory of Deseret. Guy C. Wilson was a loyal leader who loved his American heritage as well as his Church affiliation.²⁷

When he was 51 years old, Guy C. Wilson was appointed president of LDS University in 1915. In succeeding Willard Young, Wilson gave to the school an atmosphere of strong individual self-respect, self-control as the basis of life, and self-growth as the deepest need of the human soul. He believed that all men are self-made – if they are made at all.²⁸

The school underwent two changes. First, the four-year high school course became a three-year course in 1920 (later two-year) and two grades were added – in 1922 the freshman college year (grade 13) and in 1924 the sophomore year (grade 14). For the first time in its history, the university became a university in reality as well as in name. Second, a student body government was instituted with law-making, law-enforcing, law-judging officers, all under faculty jurisdiction. President Wilson sought to make the university students self-governing in every respect.²⁹

Student enrollment increased from an estimated 1,300 during the year of his appointment to 2,195 the year his presidency ended in 1926.

A new constitution for the LDS University student body was approved during President Wilson's administration. Among the rules governing organization, election of officers, and duties of officers, the purposes of the university were outlined:

This organization is effected by the faculty and the students of the Latter-day Saints' University:

- (a) The better to fit the students for intelligent action and self-control in our social institutions;
- (b) To foster harmony and co-operation between the faculty and the student body;
- (c) To promote a genuine school spirit;
- (d) To realize better the ideals which the school was founded on and those which may be enunciated, from time to time, by the Board of Trustees and the President of the school.³⁰

President Wilson has been described as a man "who is interested, not primarily in Algebra or Latin

or History as subjects to be cultivated, but rather in boys and girls as human beings to be trained for their life's work."³¹

In the fall of 1919, the Smith Memorial Building was built and dedicated by the Church as part of the school campus at 70 North Main Street. During the 11 years of Wilson's administration, he selected and appointed, with board approval, 70 new faculty members.

In 1926, at age sixty-two, Guy C. Wilson retired, leaving behind an educational institution that ranked highest among schools in the West.

President Wilson was husband to three wives – Elizabeth Hartsburg, Agnes Melissa Stevens and Anna Lourie Ivins. He married Elizabeth in 1885, and the other two in 1902 – 1903 in Colonia Juarez, Mexico, during the period when plural marriages were still acceptable outside the United States.

In 1930, Professor Wilson moved to Provo with his growing family and became a professor of religious education under President Harris at Brigham Young University, serving department head until 1939. In 1941, he was made professor emeritus after a teaching career of fifty-six years. He died in Provo in 1942. At his funeral, President Franklin S. Harris summed up Wilson's contribution:

In the passing of Professor Guy Wilson, BYU loses one of its best teachers and the Church one of its most valiant defenders. He was blessed by nature with the qualities that make up a great teacher and throughout his life he has used his talents for the instruction and inspiration of the thousands of students who have come under his tuition.³²

FERAMORZ YOUNG FOX 1926 – 1948

During the time Feramorz Y. Fox was president he bore three different titles: for his first year, 1926 – 1927, he was president of LDS University; from 1927 – 1931, he was president of LDS College; and from 1931 – 1948, he was president of LDS Business College. He was serving in 1929 when the school reached its all time high enrollment of 2,661 and he was president when enrollment fell to a 30-year low in the depths of the Depression in 1932. The enrollment low was 703. He also presided over the closing of the high school and junior college programs in 1931.

Feramorz Fox was born 1881, in Salt Lake City, to Jesse W. Fox, Jr., and Ruth May Fox, who became general president of the YLMLA, 1929 – 1937. When

he was 11 years old, the family, suffering from financial reverses, took in boarders. At an early age Feramorz started a lifelong habit of keeping a daily journal, and his journals stretch from 1889 – 1957.³³

As a boy, one of his before-school chores was to heat water and work the washing machine. In order to get an extra hour of sleep, he arranged a Rube Goldberg setup in which the hammer of an alarm clock pulled a weight onto a mouse trap, which exploded match heads, which ignited an oily rag, which lit the fire under the water.

Fox attended LDS High School (then LDS University) and knew Willard Done and Joshua Paul well, as he was one of five who graduated in June 1898. He also came under the influence of Levi Edgar Young, later a Church General Authority, who was “class father” to Fox’s 1898 high school class.

Continuing his studies at the Utah State Normal School, Fox received a teaching certificate in 1900.

As a student at the University of Utah in 1904 – 1906, Fox became a lab assistant to Dr. James E. Talmage, whom he said possessed the “profoundest of minds.” Dr. Talmage greatly influenced Fox. In 1906, he began teaching at the Branch Normal School at Cedar City, the next year moving to Salt Lake City to teach English, history, and economics at LDS University, at that time a junior and senior high school. Returning to the University of Utah from 1910 – 1912 for graduate studies, Fox was appointed in 1913 as head of the business department at LDS University. That department, somewhat independent of the rest of the school, was known as LDS Business College.

Fox started an insurance agency in 1914 and was a director of the Forest Home Company, but was part-time as he continued teaching at LDS Business College. In 1925, he became a doctoral candidate at Northwestern University in Chicago, and upon his return he was appointed to replace Guy C. Wilson as president of LDS University. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree by Northwestern University in 1932.

President Fox had a hobby of Mormon and Utah history. The Journal History of the Church reports that he gave an address on July 22, 1928, over KSL radio, on the Mormon system of colonization and on May 30, 1931, he wrote a paper correcting the description of the plat of the City of Zion. Student Vera Poelman recounted that during this period President Fox rode his bicycle to Cottonwood over



FERAMORZ Y. FOX (1881 – 1957) SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE LDS UNIVERSITY FROM 1926 TO 1948. DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION, THE SCHOOL’S NAME WAS CHANGED TWICE: 1927 TO LDS COLLEGE AND 1931 TO LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE.

roads that were rough and poorly paved, to solicit her as a student. This act of sincere interest in one individual student persuaded her to enroll.

In the difficult days of the Depression, Church Commissioner of Education Joseph F. Merrill credited President Fox with the plan which persuaded him and the Church Board of Education to allow LDS Business College to continue after closing the high school and junior college. Dr. Merrill said:

Personally, I am very anxious that the Business College shall be indefinitely continued, because I am satisfied that it is rendering a much needed public service at a cost per capita to the Church below even that of any of our seminaries.³⁴

In June 1931, after LDS High School and junior college were discontinued and Fox continued as president, he recounted the administrative transition in his handwritten journal:

September 9, 1931. It will be no easy task to make provisions [for other employment and to settle accounts] for our faithful teachers, janitors, and all who have been with us for several and some for many years. Perhaps we are under an obligation to them.³⁵

During the week I have been busy at the LDS Business College [after closing the high school and junior college] where I am now resuming the active leadership which I have held nominally, during my Presidency of the LDS College. The closing of the other academic departments has made necessary my taking up of duties that have been delegated to others during the past five years. I have had a number of conferences with President [Heber J.] Grant to find a way through the [economic] disaster that threatens. There is much distress among members of the former faculty and staff of the College. While the majority have obtained employment in Salt Lake City and elsewhere, several of the older teachers and four janitors are without work. I am perplexed to find ways to assist them.

December 25, 1931. Jim [son] and I have been working desperately to sell apples and spuds. It is difficult to sustain the giving of gifts [Christmas] under our circumstances, recognizing our financial distress.

February 16, 1932. Local banks are closing. Times are certainly precarious. In my own affairs, my assets have been frozen. Interest on the farm is nearly a year overdue. Anna [wife] takes these things philosophically and cooperating 100% in self-denial.

March 30, 1933. The LDS Business College is slowly drying up as the Spring and Summer enrollments decline.³⁶

By 1934, however, the worst had passed and President Fox rejoiced over increasing enrollment. New Church Commissioner of Education John A. Widsøe succeeded in obtaining a Church appropriation to cover the long-overdue salary shortfall of 1932. Fox recorded in June 2, 1934: "As a result, I will receive \$200 sum after July first, other teachers will get proportional amounts."

A student of the 1935 – 1936 period said President Fox wrote a letter to each student on his or her birthday. One such letter, dated July 17, 1941, says:

Dear Friend:

This is a red-letter day. I am pleased to have reason to send you birthday greetings and to wish you success.

As the years come and go, may the rewards that follow purposeful effort be yours in full measure.

Sincerely yours,

F. Y. Fox

In May 1948, he retired as president of LDS Business College.

President Fox had several distinct characteristics. He was loyal to the ideals for which the college was founded, and to those who founded the school. He sincerely believed in democratic rights. He desired the student government to be democratic, and believed that all students should have equal rights. His aim was to see fairness dealt to all, whether the problem dealt with students or teachers. His sense of fairness helped him to appreciate the efforts of the students and faculty. His efforts made him one of the greatest masters of details which the school had ever had at its head.²¹⁰

No young man or woman who sought an education and was willing to work for it was turned away from the school, regardless of their ability to pay. President Fox was sensitive to those students who were homesick, discouraged, or troubled, and offered help and friendship when it was needed.

During his 22 years as president, Fox appointed 123 faculty members to serve the school. He left the school in a strong, vigorous condition, with an annual enrollment of 1,552.

He was always an active Church member, serving as a high councilman of the Emigration Stake at the time of his retirement. He and his wife had three sons.

The Journal History of the Church takes note of his passing on November 29, 1957.

KENNETH S. BENNION 1948 – 1961

Kenneth Sharp Bennion was born in Vernon, Tooele County, Utah, April 25, 1894, to Israel Bennion and Jeannette Sharp. He was raised in the desert area of Rush Valley.

Bennion graduated from LDS High School in 1912, when Willard Young was president. He later attended Utah State Agricultural College and graduated from the University of Utah with a B.S. degree in education. He entered U.S. military service in November 1917, and saw considerable action in the remount service in France during World War I. He married Bernice Peck in 1922, in the Salt Lake Temple. He began teaching school in Tooele County until he was asked to teach at LDS High School in 1924 and continued to teach English at LDS University (later LDS Business College) for twenty years. Bennion was working in the advertising field at the time he was appointed president on June 1, 1948, succeeding Feramorz Y. Fox. He continued to serve as president until his retirement in 1961. He also worked for Stevens and Wallace Advertising Company



KENNETH S. BENNION (1894 - 1966) SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE 1948 - 1961.

and was one of the original members of Evans Advertising.

While still a faculty member in 1942, Bennion's salary was \$3,000 per year. President F. Y. Fox recommended to the Church Commissioner of Education that he receive a raise of \$200, based on the "great responsibility in connection with our advertising and his executive service in our Evening School."

President Bennion's teaching was always practical because he maintained a close connection with the business community. In 1943, when school enrollment was down due to World War II, President Fox asked the Church Department of Education to approve a partial leave of absence for Bennion (see p. 155.)

The leave was approved, and Bennion not only returned to the faculty but became president of LDS Business College, June 1948.³⁸ Tuition at that time was \$22 a month for day school and \$7 for night school.

An active member of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club, Bennion was a past president of the Salt Lake Executive Association and a director of the National Association of the Council of Business Schools. He wrote articles for Dixon Paper

Company, the Instructor magazine, and numerous manuals for the LDS Church.

In 1952, when LDS Business College became a branch of Brigham Young University, Bennion was director of the college. In 1957, with the independent status of the college reinstated, Director Bennion once again became President Bennion.

In 1959, President Bennion announced that the school had been accredited as a junior college of business by the Accrediting Commission of Business Schools. In June 1961, it was announced that the College would move to its present location at 411 East South Temple. In the fall of that year, 1961, President Bennion retired.

He was a most effective and devoted executive, a quietly dynamic man who was a stickler for perfection. His lofty standards gave the college high place among business schools of the country, attracting students from many states and countries. Aside from his strict business attitude, he wielded a tremendous influence for good among his students. Many a discouraged student was able to stay in school because of his guidance and generous assistance.

During his 14 years as president, President Bennion recruited 33 faculty members to serve the college. Enrollment, which began at 1,624 decreased to 1,185 by the time he retired.

The Bennions had two daughters and one son. He served actively in LDS ward and stake leadership capacities and for 22 years was a member of the Church Sunday School General Board. He wrote manuals that were used for many years after his passing. At the time of his death in 1966, he was serving as assistant director of the Church Information Service, hosting visiting dignitaries to the state.

R. FERRIS KIRKHAM 1961 - 1986

After sixty years at the 70 North Main Street campus, the school was moved to its present location at 411 East South Temple Street in January 1962 under the direction of R. Ferris Kirkham. Kirkham served longer than any other president - 25 years.

Kirkham was born in 1929 and grew up in Salt Lake City. He graduated from South High School in Salt Lake, received his B.S. in banking and finance in 1953, and his M.S. in 1957 in economics from the University of Utah. His first job was as an accountant for an oil company. While working there, he opened a wedding service called Bridal Arts. As this company

grew, he began to work at it full-time and as a public accountant part-time.³⁹ After his accounting business prospered, he sold his interest in Bridal Arts and worked full-time as a public accountant. By this time, President Kirkham had received his CPA. He worked as a CPA until 1961 when he became president of LDS Business College.

Nineteen sixty-one marked the end of an era for the LDS Business College. For years prior, the college had been unable to pay its own way.⁴⁰ From time to time it had relied on the Church to assist by providing school buildings practically free of cost and by helping to meet the payroll. In an oral history interview, President Kirkham said:

The College was operating in the red, and, as had happened several times in the past, the Church had given some serious thought to discontinuing its operation. President [David O.] McKay made the decision that he wanted the College to continue, so President [Ernest L.] Wilkinson, chancellor of the Church school system and president of BYU, was asked to find a new administrator. Kenneth Bennion was sixty-five that year [1961]. I was teaching there [part-time since 1959], and President Bennion and I had developed a good rapport. So President Bennion apparently asked President Wilkinson to consider me for that job. After a number of interviews, it was decided that I would start work on November 1, 1961. At that time, the Church already had made a decision to move the campus, because of the impending construction of the new Church Office Building.

I was hired by Ernest Wilkinson, and he gave me the specific understanding, "I'm hiring you because you're a businessman." Nobody else wanted that job. I wasn't the first choice for the job. The people who were first choice wouldn't have that job, because there was nothing there. There was no prestige, nothing. It was so far in the hole you couldn't see your way out. So I saw the thing as a challenge and I took it over as a businessman, with the specific understanding and charge that, if you don't make this school self-sustaining, we'll have to release you and get somebody else.⁴¹

Keeping in mind the needs of the business community, President Kirkham began a complete reorganization of all course offerings. He added two new programs – business administration and data processing. In 1964, several new office machines were added. Students could train to become PBX receptionists, comptometer operators, sensimatic operators, or IBM key punch operators. The registration fee was \$50 at this time, and the cost of the courses varied for each department.

In the late 1930s, Laura Hyde Merrill gave \$1,000

to the school to be used to help students further their education. The donation was not used as a grant until about 1964. At that time, banks were reluctant to lend money and many students were finding it difficult to continue their education, so the administration took over the financing of student loans and grants-in-aid. The Laura Hyde Merrill donation and a donation by Joseph E. Taylor of \$1,000 were used to help the students. Arrangements were also made to help students find part-time and full-time jobs. There were also many other forms of scholarships and grants-in-aid available to students attending the college.

In 1965, the Career Culture Center under the direction of Ortha D. Smith was added to the school, and in 1967 a new fashion merchandising program was established. The strengthened secretarial and accounting departments began to attract more students while the new departments added to overall growth. The growing student body generated enough cash flow to allow installing a computer center, an electronic steno lab, a new student lounge, and the latest electronic calculators and other modern office machines. Sensing yet another job market for students, in 1980 President Kirkham enlisted a veteran faculty member, Dr. Mary L. Koller, to set up a Health Services Department and to direct its three new programs.



R. FERRIS KIRKHAM (BORN 1929) SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE 1961 - 1986.

Under the leadership of the new president, the school no longer needed to be subsidized by the Church but began to build a surplus of funds. President Kirkham's youth, business know-how, dynamic personality, boundless energy, and enthusiasm inspired and encouraged the faculty to greater efforts. Students soon caught the new spirit of the school and became excited to tell other people about the merits of the school.⁴²

The Church had purchased the Enos Wall Mansion at 411 East South Temple for use by the school and President Kirkham used surplus student tuition to enlarge the campus, adding the east wing (library) and building student dorms. With the addition of the library, Kirkham was able to obtain formal accreditation in 1977 from the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. This was a major achievement.

President Kirkham, in answer to the question "What do you personally enjoy the most about your experience at the College?" said:

You see that beautiful little campus, which is a jewel there on South Temple, and you look at the students and what they've accomplished, and you look at the faculty and everything, and it's a tremendous source of pride and accomplishment to me. I feel very good about it. I would hope that eventually the Brethren will come to realize what a really great asset that institution is . . . we have been very successful.⁴³

When Kirkham became president there were 1,115 students enrolled, a figure that grew over the next five years to 2,250. About half of these student enrollments came from the night school, which continued very strong until the end of his presidency. The overall enrollment continued in the range of 1,600 to 1,800 until 1984, when enrollment fell to 1,374 the next year.

President Kirkham had made a modern school of the old LDS Business College over the years of his presidency, but he could see changes in market conditions affecting the school:

That's basically the reason that I took an early retirement. I just became very discouraged, number one, with the ambivalence of the Board as to what they wanted to do with the College, and number two, with the changing market conditions that to me indicated impending disaster unless we were able to move in different directions.⁴⁴

To break the indecision, Brother Kirkham offered

to buy LDS Business College – the name, the campus, and the educational programs from the Church.

There was general approval by the board for this offer until a faculty member, J. Moyle Anderson, wrote a memo in collaboration with Glenn R. Kirk, another faculty member, expressing faculty support for the college to remain under Church administration. It is reported that President Ezra Taft Benson made the final decision not to sell, but to appoint a new college president and to provide some Church appropriation to the operating budget of the school.⁴⁵

At the annual Christmas party held in December of 1985 at the Hotel Utah, the faculty and staff paid tribute to President Kirkham with a special program, pointing out how he had brought the college from the manual typewriter era into the computer age.

During President Kirkham's 25 years of service, he recruited 84 new faculty and staff to serve in the college, many of whom remain to the present time and remember him with affection. He remains an active member of the Church and of the Salt Lake City community. He is married to Bonnie Dykman, and they have two children. It would be difficult to overstate the long-range influence for good President Kirkham had on the destiny of the college.

KENNETH H. BEESLEY 1986 – 1991

Kenneth Horace Beesley was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, November 14, 1926, to Theresa McAllister and Alvin Douglas Beesley. He attended school in Salt Lake, then enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1944. After the war, he earned a B.A. degree and graduated in 1952 with honors at the University of Utah. By this time he had married Donna Deem in the Salt Lake Temple, and they moved to New York City in 1952 to pursue graduate studies at Teachers College, Columbia University. The New York years stretched out after he completed a master's degree and a doctor's degree when the University offered him employment to study student recruitment. He was given a small office cubicle on the top of the Teachers' College building. He remembers late night work there:

I would stay in the Teachers College library until it closed, then I would go up to my office and work until I gave out. There I recognized the importance of self-discipline, of hitting things hard at certain times in your life to take advantage of opportunities. You set out and decide what you want to do and you pay the price.⁴⁶

He and his wife had to struggle to obtain his education. Those years were characterized by “fourth-generation student” furniture – some of it so bad even a thrift store refused it – cockroach-infested apartments, and an often-hazardous job as a finance company bill collector. As a bill collector, he traced delinquent accounts in poorer neighborhoods of New York City’s Harlem, Greenwich Village, and Bowery. Once he was chased from a butcher shop by a man wielding a meat cleaver. Another time, when he sought a debtor in a corner bar, he was confronted with hostile “Who wants to know?” reactions from a gang.⁴⁷

He became an expert at getting the most out of a 24-hour day, editing his doctoral dissertation while riding the subway three hours a day and devoting Sundays entirely to his calling as second counselor in a bishopric.

He was also employed as coordinator of student tours at Teachers College and later as assistant coordinator of student activities at Brooklyn College. Back at Teachers College, he served as coordinator of student recruitment, then registrar and assistant provost.

His example as a good Latter-day Saint made an impact on the provost of the college. The *Church News* records this story.

Curious about the time lapse between the interview and the date he was hired, Beesley asked the provost what entered their decision whether to hire him or not. The provost replied that some faculty members were con-

cerned that Beesley was a Mormon and that he might just get trained for the job and the Church would call him on a mission.

He explained that he had already served a mission and the possibility of being called on another one at that point was slim. “I don’t anticipate them calling me,” Beesley told him. “But, I’ll be honest. If they did call me, I would go.”

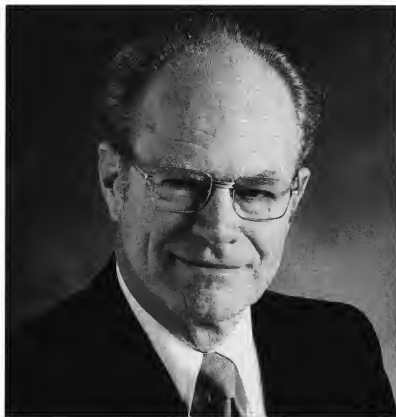
The provost said enough people had raised a question about Beesley being a Mormon that he had stopped off in Salt Lake City, spoke with Mormons and toured Temple Square. “I came back convinced that being a Mormon was an asset,” the provost declared.⁴⁸

After 15 years in New York, with a wealth of professional experience behind him, Beesley became executive dean and director of institutional studies at Fresno State College in California in 1967. This was a major move in his life, for then the Beesleys had four children. One more was born in California. Soon after arriving, he was called as bishop of the Fresno First Ward, Fresno East Stake, and ordained by Elder LeGrand Richards.

In 1970, he was approached by Neal A. Maxwell, then Church Commissioner of Education, to become an associate commissioner of education in the Church system, with supervision for Church colleges and schools. These included LDS Business College, Ricks College, Church College of Hawaii, and more than 70 Church elementary and secondary schools in Mexico, South America, and the Pacific Islands. President Harold B. Lee, who interviewed Beesley for this position, told him, “This is not a call but this is where the Lord wants you.” He accepted and in two months had moved back to Salt Lake City after living away for 27 years.⁴⁹

President R. Ferris Kirkham remembers the role President Beesley played in 1972 when the new library wing was built at 411 East South Temple:

The library was built in a rather complex series of transactions, due to a combination of circumstances, such as a growing enrollment trend, the fact that our principal competitor, the Stevens Henager College, opted to go out of business [in Salt Lake] and transferred a number of students to us, and our ability to convince the Commissioner’s office that we needed the facility. They had been very reluctant to put major dollars into our institution, up to that point in time. Kenneth Beesley was in the Commissioner’s office at that time and was helpful in getting that library approved and subsequently built. But it was paid for entirely out of student tuition money.⁵⁰



KENNETH H. BEESLEY (BORN 1926) SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE 1986 – 1991.

After ten years in the commissioner's office, President Beesley was employed as a director in the Church Welfare Services Department and then in the Materials Management Department.

As a climax to his career, in 1986 when the First Presidency and the Board of Trustees of LDS Business College decided to retain the business college in the Church Educational System, they offered Beesley the job of president. The First Presidency and board decided to appropriate Church funds each year to augment student tuition in support of the school. What a difference this decision made to stabilize finances in the school! It was possible for Dr. Beesley to implement policies to bring the school back into the mainstream of Church education.

President Beesley strengthened the faculty and staff with 37 new appointments over the 5 years of his administration. He enlisted a veteran staff member who at the time was the vice president of finance, Jerold M. Bryan, to also be the vice president of administration. In addition, he enlisted a veteran faculty member, Dr. Carolyn Smith Brown, to be the dean of academic affairs, a new position he created at the college. Faculty teaching loads were reduced and salaries were improved. The faculty revised and expanded the curriculum as well as added many new courses. (See Appendix C.) Also, during his administration, the student-computer ratio was improved. One of his main accomplishments was the renovation and restoration of the Wall Mansion, the main building on the campus at 411 East South Temple. He researched the history and original appointments of the building and supervised a program to restore the original beauty of the structure, including art work, stained glass and carved oak furnishings.

President Beesley's appointment in 1986 marked the centennial of the founding of the original school on November 15, 1886. Appropriate ceremonies marked the start of a second century of this only surviving descendant of the Salt Lake Stake Academy.

At 59 years of age, Beesley was the oldest person appointed to serve as president since the founding of the school. The board approved his retirement to take effect at the end of 1991.

Church callings have included a mission to the Northern States, branch president, bishop, high counselor, stake mission president, and member of the Sunday School General Board. Though he had always assumed the Church was true, he said it was the con-

stant questioning of his shipmates while he was in the South Pacific during World War II that caused him to seek a testimony from the scriptures. He believes in self-discipline and continuing Church service even while you are a student.

You can't tell me that the balanced way of doing things isn't the better way to go. All three of us in the bishopric in New York were working on our graduate degrees. We felt good about being able to encourage our students who came back to New York City not to put the Lord on hold for two years. I just felt that all of the time I spent working in the Church was an asset in terms of my own perspective on life.⁵¹

STEPHEN K. WOODHOUSE 1992 – PRESENT

In appointing Stephen K. Woodhouse as president of LDS Business College, the board wanted someone not only with technical skills in the computer and data information systems field but also with close ties to the business community. He had these qualifications and also a strong background in Church service.

Stephen Kent Woodhouse was born June 17, 1940, in Payson, Utah, to William Howard and Marie Cloward Woodhouse. After his father passed away in



STEPHEN K. WOODHOUSE (BORN 1940) SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE 1992 – PRESENT.

1946, when he was six years old, he and his younger brother, Blaine, then grew up in Salt Lake City. He attended Salt Lake City public schools and graduated from South High School in 1958 with nearly straight A grades. Awarded a four-year, full-tuition scholarship, he attended the University of Utah where he graduated in 1965 with a bachelor of arts degree — a mathematics major with physics and German minors. He received a master's degree in business administration (MBA) in 1966 from the University of Utah. He was active in Delta Phi Kappa fraternity, was president of Motivator, Inc. (an MBA Investment Club), sang in the men's chorus, and participated in golf, tennis, and basketball intramurals. He was a teaching assistant in mathematics and statistics while working on his MBA degree.

In June 1966, President Woodhouse married Syske Saskia VanZyverden in the Salt Lake Temple. It was one of the most eventful weeks of his life: he received his MBA degree, was married on his birthday, and went to work for the IBM Corporation.

Years before, when 18 years old, he made a decision to serve a mission, though he was almost inactive in the Church "I was prompted that I really needed to serve a mission. I went to my bishop. The bishop said, 'That's great, but I think you need to come to Church,'" President Woodhouse recalled with a chuckle.⁵² He did become active and then served in the West German Mission where he was a district leader, traveling elder, and president of the Pirmasens Branch.

In professional life, Woodhouse was a systems engineer for IBM Corporation from 1966 – 1969 and a marketing representative from 1969 – 1972. He left IBM to co-found Telesystems Corporation in 1972, a data processing services company specializing in stock brokerage, construction, accounting, and wholesale distribution systems. At the same time, he founded and was vice president of finance for a regional stock brokerage firm. Telesystems Corporation grew until it had offices in Salt Lake City, Denver, and San Diego. In order to expand the Denver market, the company was consolidated with Jeremiah Corporation, a Denver mini-conglomerate. He moved with his family to Evergreen, Colorado, a suburb of Denver to become executive vice president of this company. In 1981, he formed a new company called Eagle Systems Corporation, which was created from the business services division of Jeremiah Corporation. As its presi-

dent, he was successful in selling the company to an East Coast firm in October of 1983. He retained the Salt Lake City branch office so that he could return to Salt Lake with his family.

He has given this description of the basic ideas and work of his businesses:

The two primary software systems that have been the heart of the companies that I have been involved with since IBM Corporation are the Stock Brokerage Accounting System and the Stock Transfer Agency Accounting System. Both systems address a highly specialized and complicated industry. Hence, there have been only a handful of companies involved in these industries for many years.⁵³

He also modified these programs to run on Honeywell and Hewlett-Packard computers.

While continuing as president of the Salt Lake branch of Eagle Information Systems Corporation, Woodhouse became an instructor at LDS Business College in 1989 in the computer information systems department. As a full-time faculty member, he taught the following courses: computer information systems, operating systems, spreadsheets, graphics, programming, database management, networking, and micro-computer hardware.

President Woodhouse believes there were spiritual promptings in this story of how he came to join the LDS Business College faculty.

I knew I was directed by the Lord to return to Salt Lake City [from Denver] to be close to family and friends.

After several years as a company president in Salt Lake City, I felt a desire for a career change.

I wanted to rely on the Lord to lead my family on a career path and where to live. We examined opportunities in Seattle and Southern California. It was at this time I received a letter from President [Kenneth] Beesley of LDS Business College. I briefly examined it, put it in my pocket and went to Southern California.

We drove the freeways. People were reading *The Wall Street Journal* in their cars. We couldn't see the mountains. On our way back, I looked out of the plane as we approached the valley. The setting sun was on the mountains. The air was clear and the valley beautiful. I pulled out President Beesley's letter and read it. I looked at it at length. The letter asked me to consider joining the faculty.

The next morning I walked into the College. I felt a wonderful spirit. People were pleasant and nice. There was a great atmosphere. I accepted the job as computer infor-

mation systems instructor. I finally got to do what I wanted to do.

I intended to remain as an instructor, but when President Beesley announced his retirement, I submitted my application. I always listen to the promptings of the Spirit and, while in my office preparing for the next day's classes, I felt prompted to put in for it.²⁴

President Woodhouse is now bishop of the Dimple Dell Heights Ward, Granite View Stake, and he has served in other Church positions including bishopric counselor, member of the high council, member of the Young Men's presidency, Scoutmaster, and Blazer Scout leader. He has received a number of leadership awards for his service in Scouting.

Community service includes the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, the Salt Lake Oratorio Society, the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation Independent Living Council, the Salt Lake Convention and Visitors Bureau, Utah Council on Vocational-Technical Education, and Rotary.

He and his wife, Sysks, have six children.

When asked what plans he has for his administration at LDS Business College, he replied:

I feel that President Beesley has built a very good base on which to grow. I intend to go in the same direction he's chosen. I think the physical facilities have been substantially upgraded. Our curriculum is state of the art. We have an excellent computer/student ratio. I'm convinced that the direction we're taking is the correct one.²⁵

¹ Much of this sketch on Maeser is taken from Ernest L. Wilkinson and W. Cleon Skousen, *Brigham Young University: A School of Destiny* (Provo, Utah: BYU Press, 1976), pp. 54-73.

² *Deseret News*, January 28, 1887.

³ Karl G. Maeser, Letter to William B. Dougall (College Journal History, unpublished), August 13, 1887.

⁴ Andrew Jenson, *Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia* (Andrew Jenson History Company, 1901), Vol. 1, p. 709.

⁵ John Henry Evans, *An Historical Sketch of the LDS University* (published in *S Book*, 1919), pp. 24-28.

⁶ Andrew Jenson, *Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia* (Andrew Jenson History Company, 1901), p. 716.

⁷ *Deseret News*, January 28, 1887.

⁸ *Deseret News*, May 22, 1891.

⁹ R. Ferris Kirkham, Oral History Project (LDS Business College, typescript), 1970, p. 21.

¹⁰ Journal History, January 14, 1952, p. 5.

¹¹ Willard Done, Letter to board (College Journal History, unpublished), June 15, 1899.

¹² *Ibid.*, June 27, 1899.

¹³ James E. Talmage, Letter to F. Y. Fox (College Journal History, unpublished), August 1, 1930.

¹⁴ Andrew Jenson, *Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia*, Vol. 4, pp. 426-427.

¹⁵ T. Earl Pardoe, *Sons of Brigham* (BYU Alumni Association, Provo, Utah, 1969), pp. 210-211.

¹⁶ Evans, *An Historical Sketch of LDS University*, p. 10.

¹⁷ D. Michael Quinn, "The Brief Career of Young University at Salt Lake City" (*Utah Historical Quarterly*), Vol. 41, No. 1, Winter 1973, p. 50.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

¹⁹ Pardoe, *Sons of Brigham*, p. 210.

²⁰ Andrew Jenson, *Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia*, p. 619.

²¹ Pardoe, *Sons of Brigham*, p. 106.

²² James B. Allen, et al., *The Story of the Latter-day Saints* (Deseret Book Company, 1976), p. 452. The date of his arrest was January 29, 1901.

²³ LDS College, *S Book*, 1931.

²⁴ Evans, *An Historical Sketch of the LDS University*, pp. 107-108.

²⁵ Jenson, *Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia*, p. 575.

²⁶ LDS College, *S Book*, 1931, p. 90.

²⁷ Pardoe, *Sons of Brigham*, pp. 222-224.

²⁸ Evans, *An Historical Sketch of LDS University*, p. 7.

²⁹ Felt, History of LDS Business College, unpublished, pp. 125-126.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 126.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

³² Pardoe, *Sons of Brigham*, p. 224.

³³ Microfilm holograph copies are available in the Utah Historical Society Library for 1901, 1904-1906, and 1908-1955.

³⁴ Minutes of General Board of Education (College Journal History, unpublished), March 4, 1932.

³⁵ Fox, Diaries, September 9, 1931, p. 54.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 79-80.

³⁷ Felt, History of LDS Business College, unpublished, p. 216.

³⁸ *Salt Lake Tribune*, November 28, 1961.

³⁹ Felt, History of LDS Business College, unpublished, p. 264.

⁴⁰ Felt, History of LDS Business College, unpublished, p. 11.

⁴¹ Kirkham, Oral History Project, unpublished, pp. 52-53.

⁴² Felt, History of LDS Business College, unpublished, pp. 217-218.

⁴³ Kirkham, Oral History Project, p. 40.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 36.

⁴⁵ J. Moyle Anderson, interview with the author, December 9, 1991.

⁴⁶ *Church News*, June 8, 1986.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ Kirkham, Oral History Project, p. 20.

⁵¹ *Church News*, June 8, 1986.

⁵² *Deseret News*, February 1, 1992.

⁵³ Stephen K. Woodhouse, Qualification Summary as College Administrator, 1991, typescript, p. 3.

⁵⁴ *Salt Lake Tribune*, February 8, 1992.

⁵⁵ *Church News*, October 10, 1991.

GOVERNING BOARDS

DURING the 107-year history of LDS Business College and its parent institutions, a total of 97 men and women have served on governing boards. On average, each served for 13.4 years. The shortest period of board service was one year and the longest service was that of President Heber J. Grant who served 45 years, closely followed by President Ezra Taft Benson who served 44 years. (See Figure 1.) Figure 2 lists the names and length of service for 26 board members who served 20 or more years, including some of the foremost apostles and prophets of this century. Of the 97 total board members, 6 are women. All 97 names and periods of service are included in Appendix D. In Part I, the list is arranged in alphabetical order by surname, and in Part II the same names are arranged by year of appointment to the board. Women first became board members starting in 1968, when Belle S. Spafford was appointed, and women have served on the board since that time.

A grand total of 1,287 years of service has been given by the 97 members of the board. On average, the size of board membership was 8.1 persons.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD

While composition of the boards has changed from time to time, their function has never changed. The board has always constituted the ultimate authority for administration of the school in terms of selecting and hiring the principal or president and faculty, setting policy for curriculum content, providing school buildings, setting standards for student admission and graduation, establishing

instructional grade levels, and most important, approving the budget and attempting to find resources to pay for any short-fall between tuition income and expenditures. Clear-cut lines of authority are followed, with only the principal or president bringing items to the board for consideration. Few items from faculty members have been accepted by the board since that undercuts the authority of the president and weakens his administration.

BOARD TITLES

The board, which governed LDS Business College and its parent institutions, has been retitled seven times. Figure 3 shows when these changes occurred and the correct title for the years indicated.

In 1886, when the school began, seven men served on the organizing committee. Foremost among the seven was Salt Lake Stake President Angus M. Cannon. He not only helped to organize the school but continued serving until 1912 when it was called LDS University and had an enrollment of 1,147. Records indicate he had been "ordained" a stake president by Brigham Young and had completed ten years of service when the school was organized. He served on the board for 18 years while a stake president and another 8 years after his release. President Cannon was especially interested in the school because it helped to educate his own 26 children, born to him by 5 plural wives.

Salt Lake Stake, in 1886, consisted of all the Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake County, including an astonishing total of forty-two wards, with a bishop over each.

FIGURE 1
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT
INSTITUTIONS TOTAL BOARD MEMBERS PER
YEARS OF SERVICE 1886 – 1992

Years of Service	Number of Board Members
1	5
2	7
3	5
4	5
6	6
7	5
8	7
9	3
10	5
11	3
12	1
13	8
14	5
15	2
16	1
18	2
19	1
20	2
22	2
23	1
24	2
25	2
26	1
28	2
30	2
31	3
33	2
34	3
42	1
45	1
TOTAL	95

In 1888, at the suggestion of Church President Wilford Woodruff, Angus Cannon established the Salt Lake Stake Board of Education, including four members of his high council. As the stake had other primary schools to administer, in 1891 a separate board, the LDS College Board of Trustees, was created, a group that continued for ten years. This latter board consisted of three members of the organizing committee, the four high councilmen and three new members appointed by the stake president.

In order to better organize to receive a bequest originally granted by Brigham Young, in 1901 the name of the board was changed to LDS University Board of Trustees, a name continued until 1922. During these years many of the General Authorities of the Church were appointed to the board. The list in

Appendix D lists ten members of the First Presidency and Quorum of the Twelve who were serving. By 1923, the Church administrative load had grown to a point that General Authorities could no longer give the attention the school needed. Restricting their interest to a supervisory role, they established a new board consisting of the following seven stake presidents: Sylvester Q. Cannon, Hugh J. Cannon, Nephi L. Morris, John M. Knight, Frank Y. Taylor, Soren Rasmussen, and Uriah G. Miller. Subsequently, in 1925, Sylvester Q. Cannon was called to be Presiding Bishop of the Church in 1925 but retained his position as chairman of the board until 1938.

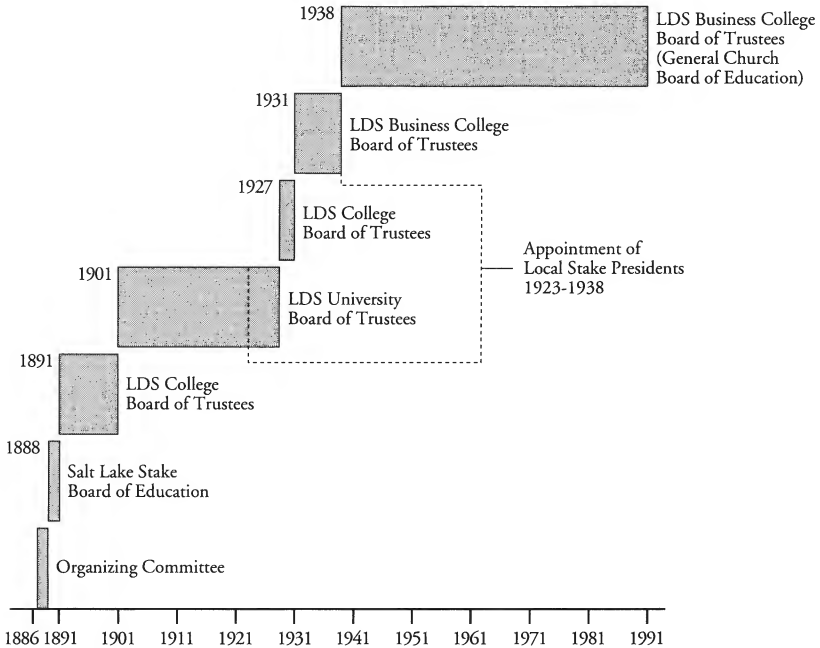
Another name change came in 1927 when the Church was planning to close the school. The new title was the same as used in the 1891 – 1901 period – LDS College Board of Trustees.

When economic difficulties during the Great Depression made it impossible for the Church to con-

FIGURE 2
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT
INSTITUTIONS BOARD MEMBERS WITH
TWENTY OR MORE YEARS OF SERVICE
1886 – 1994

Years of Service	Name	Start/End
45	Grant, Heber J.	1900 – 1945
44	Benson, Ezra Taft	1950 – 1994
35	Hunter, Howard W.	1959 – Present
34	Kimball, Spencer W.	1951 – 1985
34	Smith, Joseph Fielding	1938 – 1972
34	Romney, Marion G.	1951 – 1985
33	Young, Willard	1898 – 1931
33	Hinckley, Gordon B.	1961 – Present
32	Packer, Boyd K.	1962 – Present
31	Clawson, Rudger	1913 – 1944
31	McKay, David O.	1939 – 1970
30	Lee, Harold B.	1930 – 1937
		1950 – 1973
30	Monson, Thomas S.	1964 – Present
28	Winter, Arthur	1913 – 1941
26	Cannon, Angus M.	1886 – 1912
25	Lyman, Richard R.	1919 – 1944
25	Petersen, Mark E.	1950 – 1975
24	Brown, Hugh B.	1928 – 1935
		1958 – 1975
24	Stapley, Delbert L.	1951 – 1975
23	Richards, LeGrand	1952 – 1975
23	Clark, J. Reuben, Jr.	1939 – 1961
22	Hanks, Marion D.	1962 – 1984
21	Ashton, Marvin J.	1972 – 1994
20	Tanner, N. Eldon	1962 – 1982
20	Richards, Stephen L.	1939 – 1959
20	Perry, L. Tom	1974 – Present

FIGURE 3
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS
GOVERNING BOARD TITLES
1886-1994



tinue subsidizing the school and the LDS High School and junior college was closed, the business department (LDS Business College) was allowed to continue on condition that no Church appropriations would be available for the operational budget. The Church did grant use of some of the college buildings. At that time, 1931, five General Authorities, seven local stake presidents, Arthur Winter, and Willard Young comprised the LDS Business College Board of Trustees.

In 1938 – 1939, a major adjustment was made when all board members who were not General Authorities were released and supervision of the school was given to the General Church Board of Education. From time to time, this board considered the business of various Church schools, but when they

acted on motions pertaining to LDS Business College, they met as the LDS Business College Board of Trustees, an arrangement that continues today. The President of the Church became president of the board and counselors in the First Presidency vice presidents. Church Commissioner and Brigham Young University President Ernest L. Wilkinson said the school was “governed after the order of the priesthood, as is the Church, and is administered pursuant to the principles of Church government.”

For one board member, an amazing switch from board member to student occurred in 1944. Richard R. Lyman served with distinction and energy on the board starting in 1919, just after he was called to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. When he was suddenly excommunicated from the Church and dropped



THREE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE LDS COLLEGE MET WITH OTHERS ON THE STEPS OF THE CHURCH ADMINISTRATION BUILDING ON FOUNDERS' DAY NOVEMBER 15, 1929. BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): RICHARD R. LYMAN, SYLVESTER Q. CANNON. FRONT ROW (THIRD FROM THE LEFT): ANTHONY W. IVINS. FORMER STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE. BACK ROW (CENTER): JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH, LARSON G. GARDY. MIDDLE ROW (LEFT): DAVID A. SMITH.
TWO MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH'S FIRST PRESIDENCY. FRONT ROW (SECOND FROM THE LEFT): CHARLES H. NIBLEY AND ANTHONY W. IVINS.
ALSO SIX FORMER PRESIDENTS/PRINCIPALS APPEAR. MIDDLE ROW (SECOND FROM THE LEFT): JAMES E. TALMAGE, JOSHUA H. PAUL, F. Y. FOX. FRONT ROW (LEFT): GUY C. WILSON. FRONT ROW (FOURTH FROM LEFT): WILLARD DONE AND WILLARD YOUNG.

from the Board of Trustees in 1944, at the age of seventy-four, he found himself without a job and without an income to support his family. Under these unusual circumstances, he enrolled at LDS Business College as a student. An LDS Business College registration card dated January 16, 1947, shows he enrolled "only in a typing class." With this new skill he obtained employment with Salt Lake City and successfully worked on a project to renumber city streets in the northwest corner of town.

In 1951, with David O. McKay as President of the Church and Stephen L. Richards and J. Reuben Clark, Jr., his counselors, an executive committee was formed to include Joseph Fielding Smith, chairman;

Harold B. Lee; Henry D. Moyle; Marion G. Romney; and Adam S. Bennion.

In May 1975, the board, consisting of the First Presidency and the Twelve plus one or two others, was reduced in size by releasing some of the Twelve. In order to have wider representation on the board, some general officers of the Relief Society and YWMA and Presiding Bishopric were added. At that time, Harold F. Western was secretary to the board and served in that capacity to several boards.

Presently, the board consists of Howard W. Hunter, Gordon B. Hinckley, Thomas S. Monson, Neal A. Maxwell, Joseph B. Wirthlin, Elaine L. Jack, Boyd K. Packer, L. Tom Perry, Henry B. Eyring, and



THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE 1981 - 1982 AT ONE OF THEIR MEETINGS. SEATED (LEFT TO RIGHT): N. ELDON TANNER, PRESIDENT SPENCER W. KIMBALL, MARION G. ROMNEY. BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): PRESIDENT EZRA TAFT BENSON, GORDON B. HINKLEY, THOMAS S. MONSON, BOYD K. PACKER, BARBARA B. SMITH, MARVIN J. ASHTON, BRUCE R. MCCONKIE, NEAL A. MAXWELL, AND VICTOR L. BROWN.

Janette C. Hales. G. Paul Sorenson is the current secretary to the board.

Policy matters are channeled through the commissioner of the Church Educational System to the president of LDS Business College. Once each year (more often if matters of major importance come up) the administration of the college is invited to a meeting of the board or its executive committee.

The First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints serve as officers of the board and represent ultimate authority in the Church Educational System. Actual day-to-day operations are delegated to the commissioner and/or his associate commissioners. While the Board of Trustees establish broad policy matters, the administrator of each unit is given leeway to develop the unique characteristics of

his institution. The president of the LDS Business College is not an official member of, and lacks voting power on, the board. The president of the LDS Church has responsibility for selecting members of the Board of Trustees for each institution.

INCORPORATION

Over the years various corporate forms have been utilized to legalize the school under the laws of the territory and later the state of Utah. It was first incorporated in 1891, after the question of federal confiscation of Church properties was settled. Prior to that time, school properties were held in the names of private persons or societies to avoid confiscation by federal marshals. In 1891, a charter and seal were granted by the territory of Utah to the school for a fifty-year

period. The incorporation included articles and bylaws which have been amended to reflect changes in the title of the school, but the nonprofit, nontaxable status of the school has been maintained through all these circumstances.

BRANCH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

In May of 1952, it was announced that LDS Business College would merge with Brigham Young University, a move approved by the boards of both schools. As the *Deseret News* reported, "The college is to become a branch of B.Y.U. Mr. Kenneth Bennion will remain as director of the Salt Lake school. Union of the schools will provide wider curricula for students at the branch."

Business college students were encouraged to continue their education through extension courses from Brigham Young University and transfer to the Provo school. Teachers at the business college became members of the Brigham Young University faculty. This change was reminiscent of the unity between the two schools in the school's early existence when Karl G. Maeser administered both schools.

In 1956, after questions raised about the academic standing of LDS Business College as a branch of Brigham Young University challenged Brigham Young University's accreditation, Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, administrator of the Unified Church School System and president of Brigham Young University, announced in March of 1957 that LDS Business College had been returned to its independent status after five years as a branch of Brigham Young University. He noted that the college had strengthened its program and was even better prepared to serve business students than before. Kenneth S. Bennion, president of LDS Business College, stated that the separation from Brigham Young University would be beneficial, since it would permit the school to specialize and operate more closely with the policies of the National Association and Council of Business Schools, of which it was a member.

CAMPUS LOCATIONS

OVER the years, 15 different buildings have been used to house various instructional programs of LDS Business College and its parent institutions, all of them located in downtown Salt Lake City, Utah. None of the buildings were more than one-half mile from Temple Square.

The catalog of LDS University for 1901 offers a fine description of Salt Lake City as the setting for its activities:

Salt Lake City, the capital and metropolis of this State, is a place renowned for its enterprise, remarkable for the beauty of its interior and surroundings, and conspicuous for its steady and permanent growth in every line of business and in almost every phase of industry. It has fine Churches, picturesque residences, and massive business blocks, of the most varied and impressive architecture; splendid electric car systems, large and well conducted manufactories; immense mercantile establishments; mining interests representing untold wealth, and directed by some of the world's most successful captains of industry; great railroad offices with keen men directing them; wide, clean streets, many of them newly paved; libraries, museums, sanitariums, public conventions of political, educational, and commercial renown; a model public school system; a peaceable, moral, industrious population; in short, it has everything necessary to make it the ideal location for a great institution of learning along the lines represented by the Latter-day Saints' University.

This city, is moreover, peculiarly suited to the training of missionary students in the phases of life which they are likely to meet in the cities of the world; while by its cosmopolitan character, the variety of its population, and the high rank it has taken in the learned professions of law and medicine, and particularly by its excellence in the lines of music, oratory, and other phases of

true refinement and real progress, this city is the natural center for a kind and degree of intellectual and general culture not frequently met with even in other large cities.

To members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in particular, this city as the headquarters of the Church, and the true center of its greatest activity, has become a shrine towards which the thoughts and feelings of the people spontaneously turn. In addition to its natural, commercial and geographical advantages, it has the prestige of acknowledged leadership in all the affairs relating to the growth and progress of this latter-day work in the earth, together with the especial charm, interest, and convenience of the most important religious meetings, conferences, and other gatherings of the people that are to be found in any city on earth. In such a city, the University of the people called Latter-day Saints is indeed well located.

Two of the buildings actually purchased and owned by the LDS College Board were the old Social Hall, bought in 1891, and the Ellerbeck Building at 233 West 200 North. Two other buildings were rented for partial use by the school: the old Seventeenth Ward chapel, 149 West 200 North, and the fifth and sixth floors of the Templeton Building, which stood on the southeast corner of South Temple and Main streets, now the Kennecott Building site. The remainder of the campus locations have been Church-owned, assigned to the school for academic use without cost to the school, except in a few rare cases.

Figure 1 lists these 15 locations, showing for each the address, ownership, and dates used. Figure 2 is a map of downtown Salt Lake City, showing the location of each of the 15 buildings.



SOCIAL HALL, 39 SOUTH STATE STREET. USED FOR THE FIRST MEETINGS OF THE SCHOOL 1887 – 1910. ALSO LIMITED USE 1920 – 1922.

SOCIAL HALL 1886 – 1910 AND PARTIAL USE 1920 – 1922

The old Social Hall was located at 39 South State Street on the east side of the street. The first classes of the Salt Lake Stake Academy were held in the basement of this building. The building was offered free of charge by the Social Hall Society, acting on a letter of recommendation from Church President John Taylor. He wrote the organizing committee of the academy on September 18, 1886, as follows:

Your letter of the 17th upon the subject of a Latter-day Saints School being opened in Salt Lake City in which children can be taught, among other things, the principles of our religion, has been received.

It is very pleasing to know that an institution of this kind is so earnestly desired, and that the proposition to establish it, meets with such favor and aid. You ask for the use of the basement of the Social Hall as a school room and desire to know the terms upon which it can be obtained. Upon this subject I have addressed a letter to William B. Preston, Esq. who is one of the Officers of the Society which has that building in charge, and have recommended the favorable consideration of your request, by the Board of Directors of that Society. With kind regards, Your Brother, John Taylor.

This was written ten months before President John Taylor passed away while still "underground." First classes were held in the Social Hall on November 15, 1886.

The organizing committee of Salt Lake Stake Academy in 1887 justified their request for rent free use of the building by explaining to William B. Preston, the Presiding Bishop and president of the Social Hall Society:

Knowing your good feelings towards the chief object aimed at by the promoters of the School, viz- the religious and moral training of the Latter-day Saints' youth and that no selfish motives are involved, we have presumed to solicit the use of the Hall as stated. The aim of all concerned has been to sustain the academy as far as lay in their power, all paying tuition, whether subscribers for its establishment or not, and all personal services by the Committee given gratis. We merely mention this to show that it is not run as a financial speculation. The demand for a higher department, in addition to the present, is such that could the upper-room be obtained for this purpose it would give much satisfaction to many who now are compelled to send elsewhere.

The academy used both upper and lower floors until 1891.

When a political club borrowed the building for a special meeting on November 13, 1889, Principal James E. Talmage requested that the board not loan the building for nonschool use or else hire a special clean-up janitor.

It becomes my duty to once more call your attention, and to ask your immediate action, in relation to the holding of certain meetings, not connected with the College, in the Social Hall. The inconvenience under which our institution is placed by such proceedings is extreme. After nearly all such meetings, the house is left in a filthy condition, and usually there is not time for the janitor to set things in order again before the opening of the next day's session of school. The result of last evening's political club gathering is but a fair example. This morning we find the rooms in a disgraceful state. Tobacco stains are profusely scattered over the floors; remains of fruit are thrown under the desks, books belonging to students are lying in disorder about the rooms; blackboards are scribbled on, and the blackboard erasers and crayons are taken from their places, and left about the hallways and passages; and this condition is all the worse from the fact that there is not time afforded in which to correct the wrong before the opening of school.

Last evening, and on many former occasions of the sort, windows were broken and chairs have been repeatedly broken, many of them beyond repair. These facts, I think, should be known to yourselves and the teachers unambiguously ask that some change be made.

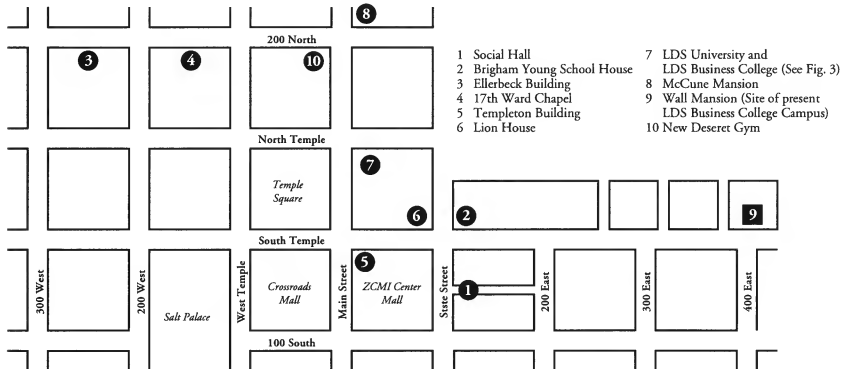
During the second year of the academy, the Social Hall was used for the first night school. Principal Willard Done made the request for this use in September 1887.

At the request of a number of young men, members of the Church, who are so engaged in business as to be unable to attend school in the daytime, I have consented

FIGURE 1
LOCATION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS USED BY LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS 1886 – 1992

Map #	Name	Address in Salt Lake City, Utah	Corner or Side	Ownership	Dates		Notes
					Start	End	
1	Social Hall	39 South State	E	Church then LDS College	1886	1910	Also 1920 – 1922
2	Brigham Young School	South Temple & State	NE	Church	1886	1887	
3	Ellerbeck Building	233 West 200 North	S	LDS College	1891	1899	
4	17th Ward Chapel	149 West 200 North	S	Rent	1895	1897	
5	Templeton Building	South Temple & Main	SE	Rent	1897	1900	Fifth and sixth floors only
6	Lion House	63 East South Temple	NW	Church	1900	1902	Some use to 1932
7	LDS Bus. Coll. Building	70 North Main	E	Church	1901	1961	
8	Old Tithing Office "Barn"	70 North Main	E	Church	1901	1927	
9	Barratt Hall	70 North Main	E	Church	1902	1931	Partial use 1932 – 1961
10	Brigham Young Memorial	70 North Main	E	Church	1903	1931	Partial use – Rented 1934 – 1939
11	Old Deseret Gym	70 North Main	E	Church	1910	1965	Partial use – Rented 1937 – 1965
12	Joseph F. Smith Memorial	70 North Main	E	Church	1919	1933	
13	McCune Mansion	200 North Main	NE	Church	1924	1957	Continuation of Music Dept.
14	Wall Mansion	411 East South Temple	N	Church	1961	Present	
15	New Deseret Gym	161 North Main	W	Church	1965	Present	Partial use

FIGURE 2
LOCATION MAP OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS USED BY THE LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE & PARENT INSTITUTIONS 1886 – 1992



to conduct an evening class where grammar and arithmetic will be taught, providing I can find a schoolroom that will be available for the purpose.

The class will consist of some thirty or forty students, according to the present outlook, and will be exclusively for young men, being conducted in same way as a regular Latter-day Saint school, opening and closing by prayer.

Since the object is so worthy, I should desire to know if we can obtain the Basement of the Social Hall, where the Intermediate Department of the Salt Lake Stake Academy is held, using it only once a week, on Wednesday night between the hours of 7:30 and 9:00.

To avoid confiscation of the Social Hall to the federal government under the severe provisions of the 1887 antipolygamy statute known as the Edmunds-Tucker Law, that building was deeded to the Social Hall Society, which continued to offer the use of the building to the academy. On October 8, 1891, when by deed in fee simple, it was conveyed from the Society to the “Latter-day Saints College of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion” at a sale price of \$25,000.

After Dr. Karl G. Maeser visited the school in September 1891, he wrote a letter to Principal James E. Talmage observing that the “makeshift furniture” used by the students in the Social Hall was of such poor quality that it should not be moved to the new school location in the Ellerbeck Building. He suggested that new furniture should be acquired so that the LDS College “would become a model for Church schools also in this respect.”

On October 3, 1891, the *Deseret News* reported a farewell party, held to honor the old building which had housed the college for five years.

Most happy have been the years spent in the old place which has been truly a “Social” Hall to us. And now that we are about to depart to other quarters, said the speaker [Principal James E. Talmage], may the spirit of unity and love, so sweetly felt in our former home, endear the new to us, as it has the old.

The building was not totally abandoned by the school, however, for the upper story continued as a gymnasium until 1910. It was during the 1900 – 1901 school year that the business department of the LDS College moved back to the Social Hall, awaiting the completion of their new building then under construction at 70 North Main Street. There is record of occasional use of the Social Hall by LDS University until the demolition of the building in 1922.



BRIGHAM YOUNG SCHOOL HOUSE, LOCATED AT EAGLE GATE ON NORTH STATE STREET, WAS USED AS A CLASSROOM IN 1886 – 1887.

BRIGHAM YOUNG SCHOOLHOUSE 1886 – 1887

This building was erected in 1860 and stood until 1903. Located on the northeast corner of South Temple and State Street, just inside the Eagle Gate, it was first used as a private school for the family of President Brigham Young. It was only a month after the school opened until the Salt Lake Stake Academy outgrew the space provided in the Social Hall. Daniel Harrington was hired as a second teacher to assist Willard Done, and the Brigham Young Schoolhouse was opened to accommodate the growing number of students. Harrington recalled that the students met together for devotional exercises, then his group marched across South Temple Street to the Brigham Young Schoolhouse for the rest of the day. According to Harrington, “Principal Done taught what was called the ‘college subjects,’ while my work consisted in presenting the common school branches, including special instructions twice a week in Book of Mormon and Church History subjects.”

The academy made use of this building only for the second and third terms of 1886 – 1887. When the upper floor of the Social Hall came into use in 1887, the academy abandoned the Brigham Young Schoolhouse and all of the students met in the Social Hall.

ELLERBECK BUILDING 1891 – 1899

The Ellerbeck Building, first built in 1883, was used as a family residence for several years. It consisted of a twelve-room house on one and a quarter acres. Owned by Mrs. Henrietta D. Ellerbeck and located at 233 West 200 North Street (then 100 North), this was the site where Horace Mann Jr. High School was



ELLERBECK BUILDING, 233 WEST 200 NORTH (THEN 100 NORTH) STREET, USED BY THE LDS COLLEGE 1891 - 1899.

later built. The house came on the market for sale at \$25,000 and was purchased by the LDS College Board. By 1891, the student body of LDS College had outgrown the facilities they had been using in the Social Hall.

An article in the *Deseret News*, September 19, 1891, described how this building was remodeled for school use.

The additions and alterations on the buildings on the old Ellerbeck property in the Seventeenth Ward, recently purchased by the Latter-day Saints' College of the Salt Lake Stake are nearing completion. The architect and contractor, Elias Morris, who has been carrying on the work of reconstruction and remodeling, has displayed ingenuity and skill in turning a building heretofore used as a private residence into one adapted for educational purposes. In course of time a structure with all the most modern improvements and facilities will be erected.

In May 1892, Principal Willard Done noted the improved facilities the school was enjoying.

The building [Ellerbeck] in which we are now comfortably encased, is far superior in its arrangements and the elements of comfort to the one previously occupied by us. The rooms are more numerous, and better adapted to the classes conducted, while the superior ventilation and other hygienic requirements have been manifest in the fact that there has been among the students less than twenty percent of the illness of former years. If occasion arises it will be possible to seat without inconvenience a considerably larger number of students than have been in attendance during this year.

The *Deseret News*, in an October 12, 1891, article gave a fuller description of the newly renovated property.

An attractive lawn stretches from the house to the street. Substantial asphaltum walks are laid around the building, which is provided with two main entrances. The Normal and Academic departments occupy rooms on the first floor, as do also the Principal's office and laboratory, the library and the dressing rooms.

The laboratory is fitted with almost all needed appliances, such as gas, water, electrical conveniences, hood, apparatus cases, etc., and in addition to the vast amount of apparatus previously furnished, some \$1,000 worth has been newly provided. Electric bells, reaching all parts of the house, are connected with the office clock, and ring every half hour as a signal for a change of classes.

On the second floor are situated the three sitting rooms of the Intermediate Department and also an additional class-

room. Here the room for general assemblies is formed by opening folding doors and throwing the two large rooms into one.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity. All the rooms are well ventilated, and sufficient windows are provided for giving light.

Outside the main building is a students' laboratory, built of brick, and provided with a cement floor. This laboratory has all conveniences in the shape of water, gas, books, etc.

Among several prominent citizens who assisted in the financing was Eliza R. Snow, who left a \$300 endowment. The funds were forwarded to the LDS College by her brother, President Lorenzo Snow, when the school was incorporated in 1891.

Three years after purchasing the Ellerbeck property when the board was faced with paying the mortgage and had no funds available, they appealed to the Salt Lake Stake president. Details of the purchase of this building by the LDS College Board was explained by Elias Morris, president of the board, in a December 4, 1894, letter to the Salt Lake Stake Board of Education:

We were informed that the Social Hall property would be turned over to us to aid us in obtaining more suitable premises. This property was then three years and a half since, very valuable. The Ellerbeck property was at that time for sale, and on the advice of the First Presidency, we purchased it at \$25,000, the terms being \$10,000 down and \$15,000 in three years at 8 percent. A short time afterwards the school was incorporated under the law, and the Social Hall turned over to us. The Social Hall property was mortgaged for \$11,000 to make the first Ellerbeck payment and for other purposes, hence the Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Company's communication. The note of the association was given for the \$15,000. This is now overdue besides delinquency of \$640 accrued interest.

Neither the note nor the interest had been paid as of September 5, 1895, as shown by the following letter:

Salt Lake City, Utah
September 5, 1895

To the President and Members of the Board of L.D.S. College, Salt Lake City.

Gentlemen:

Financial embarrassment compels me to again bring to your attention the fact that the accrued interest on the \$15,000.00 note, amounting to \$655.00 on the 20th of

August is still unpaid. . . .
Soliciting an early reply, I beg to remain.

Very truly yours,
Henrietta D. Ellerbeck

Clearly, the brethren were having severe financial problems, but on June 15, 1896, they were able to pay Mrs. Ellerbeck in full by selling the Ellerbeck Building to the Salt Lake Literary and Scientific Society for \$25,000. This also allowed the board to retire the \$11,000 mortgage on the Social Hall. The new owners allowed LDS College to continue using the property rent-free until 1899, when the University of Utah was to occupy it.

In 1892, the LDS College Board approved the creation of the business department of the college, which soon filled the Ellerbeck Building, forcing the rest of the college to move one block east to the old Seventeenth Ward building.

By 1899, the school had completely outgrown the available facilities and a major building program would be required to accommodate the growing student body.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CHAPEL 1895 – 1897

The Seventeenth Ward was one of the first nineteen wards created in the Salt Lake Valley in 1849. By 1895, the ward had its fifth bishop, John Tingey, who agreed for a modest rent to allow his ward house to be used during the week by LDS College, since the school had outgrown the Ellerbeck Building. The Seventeenth Ward was located at 200 North Street (then 100 North) just a block east of the Ellerbeck Building. All departments of the college, which by 1895 had 287 students enrolled, moved to the Seventeenth Ward except 117 students of the newly organized business department, who remained in the Ellerbeck Building.



SEVENTEENTH WARD CHAPEL BUILT IN 1874, 149 WEST 200 NORTH (THEN 100 NORTH) STREET. RENTED FOR LDS COLLEGE USE 1895 – 1897.

This arrangement proved to be temporary, since the business department soon outgrew the Ellerbeck Building and had to move to bigger quarters in the Templeton Building, a move that allowed Seventeenth Ward Bishop Tingey to recover his building when the college, except for the business department, returned to the Ellerbeck Building in 1897.

In 1895, the Seventeenth Ward chapel was located across the street south from the present Salt Lake Stake Center building at 142 West 200 North. This old building may best be remembered for its beautiful stained glass window depicting the First Vision, but this window was not installed until 1907, ten years after the school moved out. The Seventeenth Ward building was a large, two-story structure, plus a full basement, with a three-story tower on the west front corner.

By January 1897, President Willard Done reported to the board of directors of the college that "the rental of this building [Seventeenth Ward chapel], with other expenses attendant thereupon, has caused a deficit of some \$1,500, which teachers are making up from their salaries." President Done asked the board to consider the matter and also to plan on moving from the Seventeenth Ward facilities.

TEMPLETON BUILDING 1897 – 1900 (FIFTH & SIXTH FLOORS ONLY)

At the urging of the business department's chairman, Joseph Nelson, and President Done, the college board of directors rented the sixth floor of the Templeton Building for school use. Located on the southeast corner of South Temple and Main streets, the building was originally erected in 1890 and was later called the Zions Savings Bank Building. It was appropriate that the business department of the school use these facilities, since the school was centrally located among business clients the department was seeking to serve. During the years these facilities were used, business department enrollment more than doubled. There was a total of 295 business students by 1899.

When the Templeton Building became available in 1897, because it had just ceased operations as a hotel, only a few structural changes were needed to adapt it for school use. The catalog of the business department for 1898 – 1899 gives the following description of the building:

Newly finished and therefore modern in all its appointments, and with a location choicest in the city, it soon impressed the Board as being the place. But the cost – dared the school take so hazardous a step? The management evidently thought that it could trust the people to appreciate fine quarters, so it took the step; and as a consequence, the school is today located in the heart of the city where it catches the untainted canyon breezes, and enjoys an untrammelled view of the entire valley.

Now the school was divided physically, with the business department in the Templeton Building four and one-half blocks from the rest of the college. The high school department was located in the Ellerbeck Building. This distance occasioned separate morning devotionals and Book of Mormon classes which were previously held together. Friday general theology exercises were also held separately. This separation led to a difference of views between business department chair Joseph Nelson and college President Willard Done, which even the board could not reconcile. Soon the separate business department was advertising itself as "the Latter-day Saints' Business College."

In February 1898, the board voted unanimously that the two brethren, both of whom they viewed "as good and capable men," should reestablish a union of the college. But this was not to be, even when the two departments of the college were put together by renting the fifth floor of the Templeton Building for the high school.

In 1898, George M. Cannon, cashier for the Templeton Building organization, notified the college that for four additional rooms on the fifth floor "the rent shall be \$40 per month payable in advance on the first day of each month." He explained that his organization had to pay \$15.40 to secure immediate possession of one of the rooms from a former tenant to allow the high school department to move in. When the entire top two floors were in use by the college, the rent totaled \$191.66 per month, which the board struggled to pay.

In the meantime, increased enrollment for the business department, plus the high school, crowded the top two floors of the Templeton Building until there existed a potential fire hazard. Stairs of the building from the fifth and sixth floors to the ground simply could not accommodate a rapid mass exodus from the building. In 1900, the entire school moved from the Templeton Building to the newly renovated Lion House.



TEMPLETON BUILDING ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SOUTH TEMPLE AND MAIN STREETS, THE 5TH AND 6TH FLOORS ON THE TOP OF THE BUILDING WERE RENTED FOR LDS COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY USE FROM 1897 - 1900. THE KENNECOTT BUILDING NOW OCCUPIES THIS SITE.

During the time the Templeton Building was used, the Social Hall one block away on State Street was fixed and used as the school's gymnasium. After LDS College vacated the Templeton Building, a competing commercial school known as Salt Lake Business College moved in. Three years later this second school was purchased and combined with LDS University's business department.

Prior to the move to the Lion House, the new president of the college, Joshua H. Paul, on May 10, 1900, wrote to the Apostles proposing that a wing be built onto the Assembly Hall on Temple Square to house the school.

The Latter-day Saints' College, the school of our people, situated at the headquarters of the Church, and in the capitol of the State and the metropolis of this great region, is still without a home.

It is now located in the Templeton Building and will pay in rent alone this year \$2,300, which is six percent per annum on \$38,333 a sum more than sufficient to provide the necessary College buildings, on the plan herein proposed.

The chief need of the college in its present quarters is an assembly room and study room; for it has an enrollment this year of over five hundred young men and women, and cannot suitably accommodate them.

The Assembly Hall on Temple Square could be used as an assembly room, study room, and library, without any material change on its interior and without interfering with its present use for religious meetings. The College never holds on Saturday, Sundays, and Conference days, holidays, etc.

Between the Assembly Hall and the west wall there is a space of forty feet, upon which a two-story granite-faced wing could be erected, thereby providing ample class room, at a cost of about \$30,000.

The continued growth of this College is of prime importance – not to students, for many of them will be satisfied, if their parents are, with other schools; not to the teachers, for they can get along at present, but to the Church and people as a whole, whose sole interest it is to make genuine converts to the faith and to infuse the true missionary spirit of the Gospel into the hearts of our young people. This I am proud to say, the College has done and is doing, and as a servant of the people, I now

appeal to you in their behalf, asking for your suggestions and your aid in this movement.
With respect and esteem,

Your friend and brother in the Gospel of Peace,
J. H. Paul

While the Brethren did not approve this particular plan to build a school on Temple Square, they did act favorably on another long-term building plan for the college on the block east of Temple Square.

LION HOUSE 1900 – 1902

The Lion House built as a family home by Brigham Young in 1856, was no longer used as a family residence by the end of the century. On March 20, 1900, the Lion House was purchased by the Church. During the interval between 1900 and 1902, when the LDS College moved out of the Templeton Building and before the new buildings at 70 North Main Street were completed, the college was authorized to use both the Lion House and the Social Hall. The *Deseret News* of September 8, 1900, gives this explanation:

L.D.S. College Secures Temporary Quarters There.

The High School and normal departments of the Latter-day Saints College will be located temporarily in the Lion House, and these departments will open there on September 20th.

The business department will remain in the Social Hall till the new building [at 70 North Main Street] is ready, and will open for the full term on September 4th.

The new building is being pushed rapidly forward. The rock work is completed and the brick walls are now going up. It is thought that the Lion House may be occupied for about sixty days from the date of opening and then the departments will be removed into the new building.

The Lion House is very roomy and convenient within and by the removal of half a dozen partitions, gives the use of five large and six small class rooms, besides a number of rooms in the top floor which will be used for laboratories.

However, the new campus was not ready for school in the fall of 1900, as planned, so the college continued to meet in the Lion House and Social Hall. By 1901, two buildings of the new campus were completed so that the high school, preparatory class, and



LION HOUSE, 63 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, USED BY LDS UNIVERSITY 1900 – 1902, SOME LIMITED USE UNTIL 1932.



LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE BUILDING, 70 NORTH MAIN STREET WAS USED BY THE LDS UNIVERSITY, LDS COLLEGE, AND LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE 1901 – 1961.

the normal school could vacate the Lion House and move to the new LDS Business College Building and Barratt Hall.

During the college years in the Lion House, rooms 35, 36, and 37 on the top floor by the gabled windows were set up as a student lunchroom. The 1901 catalog reports that “dainty and ample meals are served (students only) at only 10 cents each.”

Occasional references in the historical sources show that LDS College, later LDS Business College, continued to use the Lion House from time to time. A note appeared in the Journal History on March 4, 1931, warning that LDS University girls were exposed to fire danger in the Lion House. On February 15, 1932, the building was given by the Church to the YLMIA as a social center. F. Y. Fox, then president of LDS Business College, reported in his diary that on June 29, 1932, the college gave control of the Lion

House to the YLMIA. Even as late as 1941, the new lounge in the Lion House was still being used by the girls of the college as a study hall.

LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE BUILDING 1901 – 1961

In February 1901, the school moved into a new building built especially for them, located on the east side of a lot, 330 feet square, at 70 North Main Street. This site, eastward across Main Street from the temple, is now occupied by the Relief Society Building and the twenty-six-story Office Building of the LDS Church.

In July 1889, a committee of the board of directors of LDS Business College held a special meeting to consider procuring a new home for the school. John Henry Evans, historian of the college, records:

At this meeting it was reported that a meeting of some prominent brethren had been held in the office of the Salt Lake Stake Presidency, with the result that the following named persons there present had contributed the sums opposite to their names:

George Romney	\$ 2,000
Henry Dinwoody	1,000
Joseph E. Taylor	1,000
John C. Cutler	1,000
Heber J. Grant	1,000
John R. Winder	500
John C. Sharp	500
August W. Carlsson	500
TOTAL	\$ 7,500

It was commonly believed at that time that this sum was subscribed in less than eight minutes; in fact, the meeting was often referred to as one in which money had been contributed to the school at the rate of a thousand dollars a minute. The subscription list so generously headed was passed around freely by the committee for other signatures.

This sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars had been contributed in the belief, which was based on sufficient grounds, that President Lorenzo Snow, who had manifested a strong interest in the school, would give to the College a piece of land twenty by twenty rods on what was known as the Whitney Corner, just east of the Temple Block [70 North Main Street]. After this splendid begin-

ning in the way of donation to the school, a committee consisting of President Angus M. Cannon, George Romney, and John C. Cutler called on the First Presidency of the Church and received the assurance that if twenty thousand dollars could be raised by subscription, the Church would deed over this plot of ground to the College. By June of this year the committee on donations reported that the entire sum had been raised. Subsequently, the deed for the land was made over to the school, plans were drawn up for the new building by Don Carlos Young, and the contract immediately let.¹

The map of this campus (Figure 3) shows Building #7, the LDS Business College Building. It was built in 1901, the first new school building on a campus that eventually included five school buildings plus the Old Tithing Barn, located just behind (east of) the Business College Building. The four main buildings were erected in a large semicircle with a grass quadrangle in front facing Main and North Temple streets. By 1903, 3 three-story buildings had been built and occupied by the college, now renamed LDS University: 1901, #7 Business College Building; 1902, #9 Barratt Hall; and 1903, #10 Brigham Young Memorial Building.

Student enrollment of 568, in 1901, more than doubled in 1902 to 1,230, of whom 450 were business department students.



OLD TITHING OFFICE "BARN," 70 NORTH MAIN STREET. JUST EAST OF BARRATT HALL, WAS USED BY THE LDS UNIVERSITY 1901 - 1927.



BRIGHAM YOUNG MEMORIAL BUILDING, LOCATED JUST WEST OF BARRATT HALL, 70 NORTH MAIN STREET, USED BY THE LDS UNIVERSITY AND LDS COLLEGE 1903 - 1931 AND PARTIAL USE ON A RENTAL BASIS 1934 - 1939.

This was a time of great joy and optimism for LDS University, which now had a permanent home on a beautiful site in the heart of the city. The university catalog for 1904 reported that the First Presidency, headed by President Lorenzo Snow, made the deed to:

the trustees of the College, on condition that they erect at once thereon a building to cost not less than \$20,000, which building was to be the first of a series of structures to be built on the ground so contributed. The cash value of this fine block, which has a public street on each side of it, is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000; and buildings in keeping with the value and the situation of the grounds are to be erected as fast as circumstances will permit, and the demands of the times will justify. This magnificent liberality of the Church is regarded as the beginning of the most important educational measures it has yet undertaken.

The same catalog describes the Business College Building:

The Business College is a substantial three-story structure of brick and stone 45 x 100 feet in surface dimensions. The first floor contains: (1) the new department of telegraphy; a room fitted with complete sets of new telegraphic instruments with all proper accessories, mounted on oak tables and connected by wire with a similar department on the second floor; (2) the typewriting department in two sections, the first fitted with fifty-six typewriting machines, oak tables, and revolving oak chairs; and the second containing twelve cabinet oak desks with typewriters, and fifteen roller top cabinet desks with typewriters for speed work; (3) the department of penmanship, a section fitted with forty-six commercial college oak desks and forms.

The second floor contains: (1) the principal's office, teach-

ers' offices, and ladies' dressing room; (2) four rooms for shorthand classes; (3) one room with forty cabinet oak desks for class work.

The third floor contains: (1) the banking and office department, a room 43 x 66 feet, fitted up with oak desks, and a beautiful bank counter in polished oak, bronze, and plate glass, with desk room at the counters for about thirty students at a time; (2) the department of advanced bookkeeping; (3) the department of elementary bookkeeping, each of the latter being furnished with large desks, mostly of oak, and all furniture requisite for convenience and systematic work in bookkeeping.

After the closing of LDS University in 1931, the business department was allowed to continue on, but there were long, difficult deliberations between the remaining school personnel and the Presiding Bishop's office over which buildings to retain for school use and which to appropriate for other Church uses. The Genealogy Department, the General Relief Society, and the Primary desperately needed space.

The Business College Building was assigned to LDS Business College, forcing the school to vacate all the other buildings. By 1931, the Business College Building was run down and in need of new toilet

facilities. The classes for 1931 – 1932 were held in the adjacent Smith Memorial Building while renovation commenced on the Business College Building. Finally, in December 1933, the school newspaper could report:

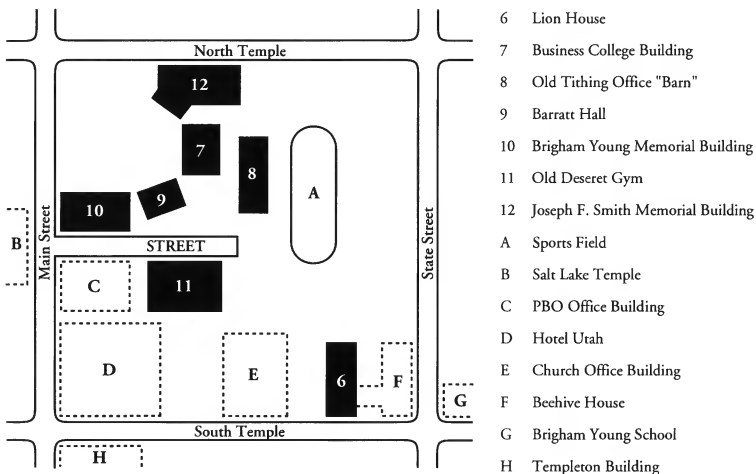
At last we are completely settled in our new home. The long months of hammering, painting, shifting, dodging, crawling over, under, and through things are past. It's nice to feel at home again.

Our building has had an interesting history, and in spite of paint, remodeled classrooms, new steps, etc., a lot of traditions are wrapped up in these old halls. This building is the oldest on the campus, having been erected in 1901 – a full generation ago. Its original cost was only about twice the cost of its present remodeling.²

The old building was razed in 1961, along with other former college buildings to make way for the new Office Building of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The *Tribune*, August 22, 1962, reported:

It was enough to make a man or woman cry, particularly if he or she attended the old LDS Business College. . . .

FIGURE 3
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE/LDS UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
1901-1961



Bricks and beams tumbled under the battering of the huge 'clam shell' that pounded and clawed the old campus down. Power shovels loaded the rubble in dump trucks which quickly roared away. Some steel and bricks were salvaged by the wrecking crews. The rest was gone. Sometimes progress hurts.

OLD TITHING OFFICE, "THE BARN" 1901 – 1927

In 1901, in connection with the opening of the new campus at 70 North Main Street, the Church had some old Tithing Office buildings that were becoming surplus. In the early days of Utah, LDS Church tithing was usually paid in kind, that is a member would contribute one-tenth of his actual crops or production. Since there was a shortage of money, a barter system developed. To make it easier, tithing scrip was printed and issued, to be used in lieu of cash. Teachers' salaries were often paid part in cash

and part in tithing scrip, which could be redeemed at a tithing office for needed items of produce or whatever was available. However, in the 1890s, more cash became available for exchange in local trade and the barter system diminished. By 1908, the Church was able to end its policy of receiving tithing in kind.³

Thus, the three-story brick granary formerly used by the Presiding Bishop and located just east of the LDS Business College building stood empty. In 1901, the school was authorized to renovate it into a boiler room, gymnasium, chemistry and biology laboratories, and toilet rooms.⁴ Later it became the center for the mechanical arts department of LDS University.

U.S. Senator Wallace F. Bennett recalled that when he attended LDS University in 1912, this building was "an ancient structure," housing a "basketball court without room for an audience. It was also the scene of frequent Friday afternoon dances sponsored



DEMOLITION OF THE OLD LDS UNIVERSITY, LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE CAMPUS AT 70 NORTH MAIN STREET IN 1961 TO MAKE WAY FOR THE 26-STORY CHURCH OFFICE BUILDING.

by the school. Additionally, it was used as an auditorium to seat about 500.⁵

In June 1927, college President Feramorz Y. Fox wrote the Presiding Bishopric that by moving some of the academic departments, “the old brick barn in which we are now doing some of our auto mechanic work could be turned over to the Church.” Under this plan, the school gave up the use of this building.

BARRATT HALL 1902 – 1931 AND PARTIAL USE 1932 – 1961

The Samuel M. Barratt Building was 66 feet square, with four small wings of stairs on each side, the front for a portico and the back for a stage. Five classrooms were built in the basement. The second floor provided an auditorium for 1,000 persons, counting the gallery, each with an “opera seat.”

The LDS University catalog for 1904 gives the following story on the erection of this building:

Early in the spring of the year 1901, Mrs. Matilda M. Barratt, desiring to aid the cause of education in our community, made to the trustees the offer of \$20,000 with which to erect a building to perpetuate the memory of her son. The late Samuel Moorhouse Barratt was born February 24, 1867, at Stockport, England, and died December 25, 1900, in Salt Lake City. . . .

On May 24, the plans of the Samuel M. Barratt memorial building were submitted first to the building committee and then to Mrs. Barratt. The plans were approved and bids were solicited for the erection of the building. When the bids came in, it was found that the lowest would bring the cost of the contemplated structure to nearly \$25,000. Mrs. Barratt was consulted anew by the committee, who asked if they might raise by subscription the other \$5,000 necessary. Mrs. Barratt was unwilling that this should be done, but generously authorized the committee to proceed with the building as planned by them, so that it should be in the first place entirely suitable to the uses for which it was intended, and in the second place, that it should be solely a memorial of Samuel M. Barratt. Contracts for the erection of the building were let June 27, and this new building, now completed, has been occupied by certain departments of the University this year.⁶

This was not the only gift to the school from Mrs. Barratt. A list of the original contributions to the Salt Lake Stake Academy, prior to the opening of the first class, shows \$100 subscribed by “Mrs. M. M. Barratt, 21 Oct. 1886.”

In addition to school activities, the Barratt Hall auditorium was also rented for various community

activities, involving a modest charge. Apparently, someone who used the hall took up a collection, and there was a sharp negative reaction to this procedure. College President Feramorz Y. Fox wrote in his diary on December 9, 1931, “Agreed not to rent Barratt Hall any more [to lecturers] who take up a free will offering.”⁷

When LDS College was closed by the Church in June 1931, leaving only the business and music departments, LDS Business College continued to function on the old campus, but several of the former school buildings were assigned to other purposes. President Feramorz Y. Fox recorded in his diary in November 1933, “After months of annoying consultations [with the Presiding Bishopric and various Church auxiliary presidents], we are to use the Barratt Hall [only] for assembly purposes.”⁸

But “the annoying consultations” continued. President Fox in September 1936, noted his frustration in housing the growing school:

Enrollment in the Business College jumped beyond all expectation this week. We are asking for additional space in other buildings. “Holding for the future” on the part of Church leaders presiding over other organizations is a barrier difficult to get through. We have some assurance of getting a room in the basement of Barratt Hall . . . but we shouldn’t have to beg for space in buildings that a short time ago were wholly at the disposal of the College.⁹

In 1939, the Business College was asked to give up the basement of Barratt Hall and use classrooms on the third floor of the Brigham Young Memorial Building to the west. As it turned out, President Fox liked facilities in the Young building more than the Barratt Hall basement because of better lighting.

The college continued partial occupancy of Barratt Hall and President Fox was still fighting for space for the college in 1947. He wrote the Church Commissioner of Education to explain:

During the summer the officers of the [General Church] Primary Association asked for the use of a room in the basement of Barratt Hall, which has been recognized as one of the regular classrooms of the College. We were not using it in the summer, and I easily agreed that Sister Howells might make use of it until we should have further need for it. That need has now arisen, but Sister Howells has not yet found any satisfactory substitute space. I bring these matters again to your attention, not by way of complaint, but so that you may lend us your sympathetic support if the situation becomes critical.¹⁰

After removal of LDS Business College to property at 411 East South Temple, all the old college buildings at 70 North Main Street were turned back to the Church. By the summer of 1962, the wrecking ball began to batter down all the buildings on the old campus site, including Barratt Hall.

BRIGHAM YOUNG MEMORIAL 1903 – 1931

Thanks to the foresight of Brigham Young, a third major building was erected on the campus at 70 North Main Street for use by the LDS University. Situated next to Barratt Hall and extending westward to Main Street, it was under construction from May 1902 to the spring of 1903.

The university's catalog gave this description of the Young Building:

This beautiful and convenient structure contains specially designed physical and biological laboratories; classrooms, rustic room, an art room with sky-lights, north windows and portico, besides the memorial room, which is used as the reception hall of the school for both students and visitors. High school and normal classes are held in this building. The memorial room will now be used as the music and society room, while room 33 of this building, which has hitherto been used for these purposes will contain the sewing and dressmaking classes of the domestic arts department.

The account of how the Board of Trustees received funding for this structure involves changing the name of the school from LDS College to LDS University. It started when Brigham Young directed that property known as the Eighteenth Ward Square be left for a Church school. President Young died in 1877 and the land in the bequest was unused except as a ball diamond. Looking forward to a new school, President Young's son, Elder Brigham Young, Jr., of the Quorum of the Twelve, and other Church officials organized the Board of Trustees of Young University. In February 1895, a plan was proposed to transfer the assets of Young University to LDS College. George Reynolds, secretary to the First Presidency, on behalf of the Young University Board, wrote to the LDS College Board with this proposal:

That a committee of three be appointed to meet with the Board of Trustees of the Latter-day Saints College for the purpose of considering the advisability and the details of consolidating Young University and the Latter-day Saints College, to report to the Board at the earliest practicable moment.

It was in 1901 that this property came into the hands of the LDS College. An account written in 1904 describes what happened.

At a meeting of the College Board, held April 5, 1901, Hon. Brigham Young, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Young University, and in accordance with a resolution of the latter board, asked the College trustees whether the College would accept as a gift from the Young University, the real property owned by the latter, upon condition that the College articles of incorporation be amended so as to conform to the deed of trust of Young University; and upon the further condition that from the proceeds of the sale of the said land, a building to be known as the Brigham Young Memorial Building should be erected.

It was decided to accept the gift of land on the conditions mentioned.

The trustees of Young University met on June 18, 1901, and by unanimous vote resolved that a deed of conveyance of "all right, title, and interest of the Board of Trustees of Young University, in and to the land and premises hereinafter described, be made to the Latter-day Saints' University, for the consideration of one dollar, and the promise by said corporation to erect and maintain, in memory of President Young, a memorial University building on the northwest quarter of Block 88, Plat A.

The LDS College Board had met three days earlier and approved an amendment to their articles of incorporation which provided for changing their name to the Latter-day Saints' University, a change signed by board president, Angus M. Cannon.

The vacant Eighteenth Ward Square was sold in 1902 for \$34,000, and these funds were used to complete plans and begin construction on the Brigham Young Memorial Building. Dedicated in May 1903, it was placed in full use when school commenced in the fall of 1903. The building was completely occupied until the LDS University and succeeding LDS College were discontinued in June 1931.

When various buildings on the campus at 70 North Main Street were diverted to other departments within the Church, the Young Memorial Building was converted to offices for the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association and the Deseret Sunday School Union.

When the business department, which continued after 1931 as the LDS Business College, had outgrown its assigned building, rent of \$1,404 per year, starting in 1934, was paid for extra rooms in the Young Building. New equipment, consisting of new desks, files, and blackboards, were installed in 1935 in



OLD DESERET GYM, ON THE CAMPUS JUST SOUTH OF BARRATT HALL, 70 NORTH MAIN STREET, USED BY THE SCHOOL 1910 - 1936 AND PARTIAL USE ON PER-STUDENT-FEE BASIS 1937 - 1965. THE SAME PARTIAL USE BY THE STUDENTS CONTINUES AT THE NEW DESERET GYM AT 161 NORTH MAIN STREET.

the Young Building in the rooms rented for LDS Business College. The college moved out of the Young Building in 1939 and conducted these same activities in the Barratt Hall basement.

As with the other campus buildings, the Young Building was razed in 1962.

**OLD DESERET GYM 1910 - 1931 AND
PARTIAL USE 1932 - 1965
NEW DESERET GYM PARTIAL USE
1965 - PRESENT**

The growing LDS University, in desperate need of an adequate gymnasium, had been using made-over facilities in the Social Hall and in the old Tithing Barn. Finally, in 1900, the Church razed many of the tithing buildings to make way for the Hotel Utah and a grand Deseret Gymnasium. The gym was just south

from Barratt Hall, across the mid-block alleyway. This building was one of the finest and best-equipped gymnasiums in the western United States. After its completion, it was almost exclusively used by the college because of the proximity of students all day long.

The building utilized a new and modern construction design, with brick walls laid over a strong steel frame. Health education and athletics then prospered in these excellent facilities, with coaches directing the students in basketball, baseball, swimming, and football. The women's department of the gym was added to the building in 1918, making it equal to the men's section.

An attempt was made by Salt Lake County to include the gym on the property tax rolls, but its tax-free status was successfully defended by the Presiding Bishopric and the First Presidency in October 1932.

After 1932, the continuing LDS Business College was required to pay annual rent of \$500 for its students to use the gym, a practice started in 1937. Of course, the amount of the rent has increased. For example, in 1939 the rent for student and faculty use of the gym was \$880. One student who was there in 1933 – 1934 remembered how nice it was to have a free membership to the Deseret Gym, right on campus. A 1941 school circular indicated that a student ID card

gives you the privilege of using the Deseret Gymnasium. Here you can take swimming lessons, or merely swim for the pleasure; you can have the benefit of helpful, invigorating exercises to reduce that waistline; and you can bowl at a price lower than that set by other bowling alleys.

It was important to students to have the gym so close because few had cars to drive to another facility. In fact, the college was referred to as a “street car campus.” Many will remember Jimmy Moss (father of Senator Frank E. Moss), who spent so much time in the old Deseret Gym as the physical education instructor of the college.

In 1962, when ten other buildings on that block were demolished, only the old Deseret Gymnasium was temporarily spared until a new gymnasium could be built a block and a half to the northwest.

President David O. McKay broke ground in June 1963 for a new Deseret Gym at the corner of 200 North Main Street, which opened its doors to clients, including LDS Business College students, on January

5, 1965. Students and staff of the college continue to use the Deseret Gym today, but at a reduced cost of \$1.25 per visit for access to all the gym facilities.

JOSEPH F. SMITH BUILDING 1919 – 1933

By 1919, when enrollment at LDS University was at an all-time high, there were 1,144 students enrolled in the business department and a like number in the rest of the school. At this time, a large new school building was erected just north of the 18 year-old Business College Building. The Church constructed this building for LDS University in honor of Church President Joseph F. Smith, who had died just a year before its completion.

The school catalog for 1918 reports this building then under construction:

Probably nothing could better show the growth of the Latter-day Saints University than the fact that the school has another building in course of construction. It is to be used primarily for the science department, and will be up to date in every particular. With three times the floor space of Barratt Hall, it will have, beside ample class room and laboratory facilities, rooms for the school offices and an out-door lecture hall on the roof. If present plans do not miscarry, the building will be ready for occupancy this fall.

Construction was financed by the Church, which had been able to increase its appropriations in recent years to support the school. This wonderful facility allowed the school to offer superior academic programs to the student body. The administrative offices



THE STUDENT BODY AND CAMPUS BUILDINGS OF THE LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1935, AT 70 NORTH MAIN STREET. JOSEPH F. SMITH MEMORIAL BUILDING ON THE LEFT. IT WAS USED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE LDS UNIVERSITY THEREAFTER. IT BECAME THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BUILDING OF UTAH IN 1933 – 1961. THE LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE BUILDING IN THE CENTER 1901 – 1961. BARRATT HALL ON THE RIGHT. USED BY THE LDS UNIVERSITY, LDS COLLEGE, AND LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE 1902 – 1931 AND PARTIAL USE 1932 – 1961.

of the university also were housed in this building. Such generous financial support, it was later learned, could only be granted during years when the general economy was booming.

The school catalog for 1921 said this new building was used "primarily for the science department. With three times the floor space of Barratt Hall it has ample class room and laboratory facilities. A museum occupies half of the third floor. On the roof is a stage and auditorium where outdoor performances are held."

In 1924, a plan was approved to remodel the open-air classroom on the roof into an enclosed ball-room called the Roof Garden. The public was solicited, in January 1925, for The Roof Garden Fund to pay for this improvement. When it was completed, basketball fixtures were added. Junior college courses, grades 13 and 14, were added to the curriculum during these years and LDS junior college teams practiced and played in these facilities until the junior college was abandoned – grade 14 in 1926 and grade 13 in 1931. The Roof Garden was very popular for dancing and socials, and was even used by the "M" Men from neighboring Ensign Stake for their athletic program.

After 1931, when only the business department of LDS College continued, there ensued a protracted tug-of-war between the college and other Church departments and auxiliaries for use of the available buildings. President Feramorz Y. Fox felt his school should have first choice in use of the Smith Building. It was not only newer than other campus buildings but also much larger. President Fox wrote many letters to Presiding Bishop Sylvester Q. Cannon arguing his case. Finally, the college was authorized to use it temporarily until the older LDS Business College Building and the basement of Barratt Hall could be renovated for school use.

After the business college moved out of the Smith Building in 1933, the Genealogical Society of Utah, a Church department, moved in. In fact, the Smith Memorial Building was called the Genealogical Building. Surplus chairs, desks, and tables left in the building from the time of LDS College were requested and later given to the Genealogical Society.

President Feramorz Y. Fox was still hopeful in 1934 that the school could regain usage of the Smith Building. He wrote in his personal diary under date of November 24, 1934, "The elevation of David O. McKay to the First Presidency, has been helpful in

over riding the wishes of Joseph Fielding Smith, now President of the Genealogical Society in controlling the Smith Building."

But the LDS Business College was finally forced out of the coveted Smith Building, except for occasional use of the auditorium on the roof. Friction between the two Church departments is evident in 1941 by an exchange of letters.

The business college was granted occasional use of the building under strict supervision. This pattern continued until 1962, when the Smith Building was razed to make way for the new Church Office Building.

McCUNE MANSION 1924 – 1957

LDS Business College never occupied the McCune Mansion located at 200 North Main street, but it was used by the music department of LDS University/College. The music department had moved off campus in the fall of 1920, utilizing the Church-owned Gardo House at 70 East South Temple on the southwest corner of State Street and South Temple. When the McCune Mansion became available, the music department moved there.

The building was erected in 1903 by Alfred W. McCune, who had made his fortune in mining activities in Utah and Nevada. After his family was raised, the building was donated to the Church in 1919, which later allowed LDS University to use it. The many bedrooms, sitting and work rooms were easily converted to school use.

The music department continued after LDS College was closed in 1931 as the McCune LDS School of Music and Arts, under the direction of Tracy Y. Cannon who was appointed in June 1925. Over 30,000 students of music and art were trained there. Finally, however, on August 20, 1957, it was closed by the Church because the faculty, although talented, did not have academic degrees sufficient to allow accreditation by recognized accrediting agencies.

The building stood empty for two years; then in 1959, it was reopened as Brigham Young University Salt Lake Adult Education Center, with Dr. Lynn M. Hilton as the first chairman. The Brigham Young University Adult Education programs became very popular and outgrew the building, so they were moved to the old Veterans Hospital in the upper Avenues.

Although the building still stands, the Church has

sold it to private persons who restored it to much of its original splendor and used it as an office building. It is three stories high with a large ballroom on the top floor.

WALL MANSION 1961 – PRESENT

In 1961, the Church purchased one of the most prestigious buildings and addresses in Salt Lake City for the use of LDS Business College – 411 East South Temple Street. After appropriate renovation, the college started classwork at the new site in January 1962, and with some enhancements it continues to be the home of the college. (See Figure 4 for map of campus.)

The purchase of the impressive structure was recommended to the First Presidency by Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, head of the Church School System and president of Brigham Young University. The main building had an impressive colonnaded front and a new wing of offices on the west. Some office equipment and furnishings were included in the transac-

tion. The First Presidency announced the purchase of the property in June 1961, for use by LDS Business College with new facilities that would provide about one-fifth more space than was previously available.

John Sharp, born in 1820, in Scotland, came to Utah as an LDS convert in 1850. Brigham Young ordained him bishop of the Twentieth Ward in 1856, where he served for thirty-one years until released in 1886. In 1880, he built a two-story adobe brick home on this site. The property was bought by Colonel Enos A. Wall, who had made his fortune in copper mining, on September 21, 1905, for \$25,000. He had the adobe house greatly enlarged and remodeled into the present renaissance villa, using architect Richard K. A. Kletting, who also designed the Utah State Capitol Building. In 1914, when the remodeling work was complete, Wall had paid some \$300,000.

The mansion had an Otis electric elevator, built-in vacuum system, steam heat system, fireplaces in all six bedrooms, a ballroom on the third floor, game rooms, and guest quarters. Polished bronze grillwork, deli-



WALL MANSION, 411 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, HAS BEEN HOME OF THE LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE 1961 TO THE PRESENT (1993).

cately gilded fresco work, marble, and handsome woodwork enhanced the interior. The heating plant, caretaker's quarters, carriage house, and greenhouse were in a separate building in the rear connected to the house by a tunnel.

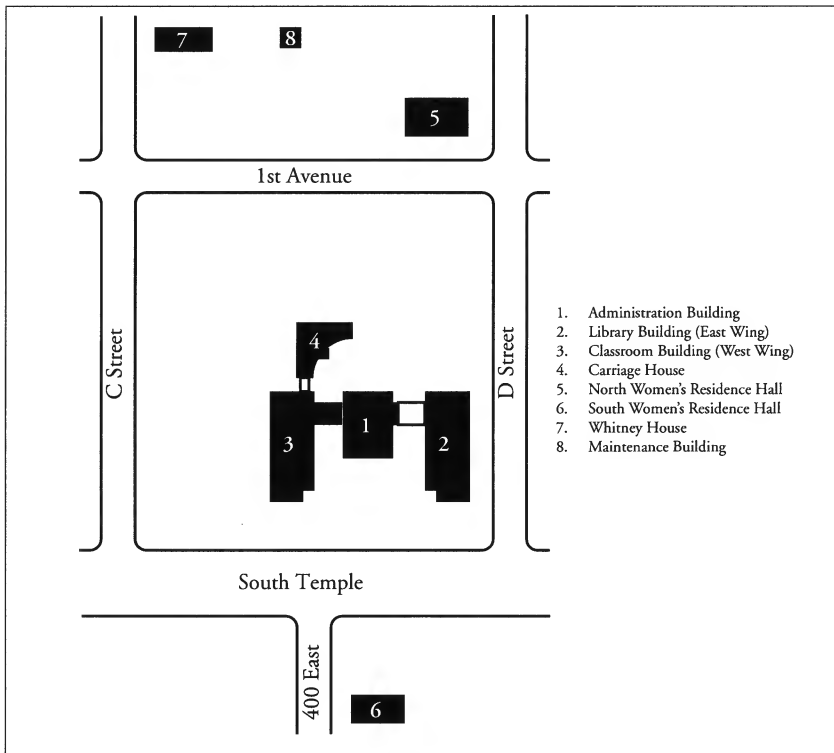
Colonel and Mrs. Wall had nine children and members of the Wall family lived in the house until 1921. Enos Wall died in 1920 at the age of 81; his wife died in 1921.

The building served as the Salt Lake Jewish Center from 1926 until 1950. In 1950, it became the offices of Pacific National Life Assurance Company, which added the west wing in 1956. By 1961, Pacific National had been acquired by W. R. Grace Co. and

the business moved to San Francisco. In 1960, Pacific National paid Salt Lake County \$11,339.58 in property taxes, but when the Church acquired the site for the college, it was removed from the county tax rolls. An appraisal report, dated March 15, 1961, set the value of the mansion at \$609,400.

President R. Ferris Kirkham of the college made renovations to accommodate faculty offices and classrooms in what had been a business building. The main building consisted of the president's office, job placement, the dean of students affairs office, a reception area, and the faculty workroom on the first floor. The second floor housed the Institute of Religion and its director, faculty offices, and classrooms. The third

FIGURE 4
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE CAMPUS 1962 – PRESENT



floor was mainly a large multipurpose room. The basement contained the student lounge, the Lion's Den, lockers, and a place to study or eat at large tables.

To the west of the campus is the stately First Presbyterian Church. President Kirkham reported that starting in 1962 and running for a number of years, the college and the Presbyterian Church worked out a cooperative exchange of facility usage like good neighbors. The First Presbyterian Church allowed students to use their recreation hall for school assemblies, while the college authorized use of its parking lots on Sundays to their members.

In 1975, a new wing was added to the east of the main building, to house the library, classrooms, a bookstore, student records office, recruiting and counseling offices, and the student council office. The college paid almost half a million dollars for this new structure.

The exterior of the mansion retained its early beauty, but the interior was changed over the years to suit the needs of the owners. Under President Kenneth H. Beesley, extensive remodeling was undertaken during 1986 – 1990. Phase I renovation included the construction of a new student bookstore, a new faculty workroom, an expanded classroom, and a new computer laboratory. In phase II the foyer and former dining room of the mansion were restored, opening the east entrance of the mansion where guests formerly arrived in their carriages to be dropped off for social events. Students now go directly from the library through the east entrance and on to the classroom wing. Phase III has renovated the carriage house to

include two faculty offices and two classrooms, one for the retail merchandising program and one with drafting tables for the interior design program.

In 1986, President Kirkham said in an interview:

The college as it is presently situated is in a beautiful, prime location on South Temple, which is probably the most prestigious business address in the entire city. But, at the same time, it's located in a historic district and the city planning commission, together with the historic preservation district, has made it very difficult to acquire additional facilities, to build, to remodel or to do anything that would change the historic character of the neighborhood. So there's no way to further expand. We improved our last parking lot in connection with the building of our north girls' residence hall. At that time the city planning commission said, 'This is the last old home you can tear down and pave for a parking lot.' We went in for subsequent variances and found that it was literally true.

Information in Figure 5 is taken from the 1982 self-study done by the college faculty and staff, showing that the present physical plant was worth almost \$3.5 million at that time. Future expansion may be limited, but the campus is truly beautiful.

FIGURE 5
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE PHYSICAL PLANT IN 1982

Description	Date of Construction	Cost of Construction	Usable Square Feet	Est. Replacement Cost	Cost of Furnishings	Cost of Equipment	Number of Rooms
Classrm. Bldg.	1956	\$250,000	12,000	\$750,000	\$37,000	\$96,000	13
Admin. Bldg.	1899-1974	200,000	8,000	350,000	22,000	48,000	4
Library Bldg.	1975	445,000	6,000	600,000	40,000	-	-
North Dorm.	1972	310,000	12,000	450,000	25,000	-	54
South Dorm.	1967	285,000	13,000	450,000	25,000	-	62
72 "C" Res.	1914	35,000	2,500	100,000	10,000	-	6-7
Parking Lot A	1972	80,000	20,000	250,000	-	-	-
Parking Lot B	1974	125,000	25,000	200,000	-	-	-
Parking Lot C	1973	115,000	50,000	175,000	-	-	-
Parking Lot D	1973	70,000	6,000	75,000	-	-	-
TOTALS		\$1,915,000	154,500	\$3,400,000	\$159,000	\$144,000	

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- ¹ John Henry Evans, *An Historical Sketch of the LDS University* (Published by LDS University, *S Book*, 1919), pp. 24-28.
 - ² *The Gold & Blue* (LDS Business College, Salt Lake City, Utah, December 20, 1933), p. 1.
 - ³ James B. Allen, et al., *The Story of the Latter-day Saints* (Deseret Book Co., 1976), p. 471.
 - ⁴ *Deseret News*, January 12, 1901.
 - ⁵ Wallace F. Bennett, *Autobiography* (unpublished typescript), 1990.
 - ⁶ (College Journal History, unpublished), January 21, 1887, pp. 1-3.
 - ⁷ Feramorz Y. Fox, *Fourteen Diaries*, Fox Papers 1898-1955 (Microfilm, Utah State Historical Library), December 19, 1931.
 - ⁸ *Ibid.*, November 12, 1931.
 - ⁹ William E. Felt, *The Inception and Growth of the LDS Business College*, 1982, typescript, p. 206.
 - ¹⁰ F. Y. Fox, Letter to Commissioner Franklin L. West (College Journal History, unpublished), October 16, 1947.

SCHOOL FINANCE

As with a personal budget, a school must match expenses with income. If expenditures exceed income, the deficit is reduced by borrowing and paying interest. There is no other way to run either a school or a personal budget.

CAPITAL EXPENSES

In the case of school operational expenses, most of the money is paid to the faculty and staff as salaries. Capital costs for land and buildings is also a major budget item, but for LDS Business College and its parent institutions, this has usually been paid directly by the LDS Church. During its 107-year history, the school was often allowed to use Church-owned buildings and land. The few exceptions to this policy were times when more room was needed than the Church could provide, causing the school to rent or purchase extra space. Sometimes this need was met by the Church allowing and encouraging LDS members to make personal donations to the school.

CHURCH APPROPRIATIONS

In addition, from time to time there were so called "appropriations" given by the Church toward the operating budget of the school. Such funding was paid in cash, tithing scrip or produce, or other credits the school could use. This chapter is a study of the varying forms of income to the college, including appropriations from the Church. Without this support, the school could not have existed in the form it took.

Church appropriations are gifts, contributions,

or donations from the assets of the Church, usually from the tithes paid into the Church. Because the Church received much of the tithing in produce before 1907, the produce was passed on to recipients of the appropriations. An example of how tithing produce was regarded is an offer by the secretary of the First Presidency to exchange tithing scrip for "goods store pay."

Dear Bro. [Angus] Cannon:

I tried to get you some cash on the appropriation [for the LDS College] but they declare, at the Bishop's Office that they have none. They say however that if goods store pay (Thomas or Teasdel) will be of use to you they will take back \$100.00 in produce coupons and give you orders on those stores instead. See Bro. R. Campbell.

Yours
George Reynolds¹

It has been said that schools are supposed to spend money, not make money. This has certainly been true of LDS Business College and preceding schools. Never in 107 years has the school made profit enough to pay its operating and capital budget, although for many years the school had to raise its own operating budget without any outside help.

Schools have two other sources of income: student tuition and private donations.

STUDENT TUITION

Early student tuition had to be kept low because the Saints generally were poor. Competition from free public education (when it became available)

also required tuition at the Church school to remain nominal. This source of school revenue was more predictable than Church appropriations and personal gifts or donations, since student tuition increased with increased enrollment. Thus, school administrators watched enrollment carefully to detect trends which would affect the school's income and, therefore, their salaries.

PRIVATE DONATIONS

Private donations given by supporters of the school varied widely over the years, usually coming in the form of deeded land, buildings, or cash. Donations created enthusiasm, excitement, and joy among students and faculty alike.

EXPENSE ITEMS

So, while college income came from student tuition, Church appropriations, and gifts, school expenses included a long list of items, the greatest of which was faculty salaries. Other major outlays to operate the school included maintenance of the campus and buildings, utilities, coal for the stoves or gas for the furnace, school and office supplies, teaching materials and equipment, and use of telephones and computers. In addition, money had to be provided each year for publishing the school catalog and other schedules and advertisements to invite student registrations.

BUDGETS 1886 – 1888

The original "Holiness to the Lord" circular of the Salt Lake Stake Academy announced that tuition was \$5 for each of the three terms scheduled from November 15, 1886, to June 17, 1887. Thus, a student would be expected to pay \$15 for the school year. The account book for the school² listed income, beginning with the first entry dated October 18, 1886, four weeks before school opened. It listed \$75 from William B. Dougall who was active in founding the school. On January 14, 1887, another entry recorded \$50 from Heber J. Grant, who had been a member of the Quorum of Twelve for five years when this payment was made. The record shows \$799 from donations on January 21, 1887, and an additional \$835 from student tuition during the November 6, 1886, to January 31, 1887, interval. This initial funding sparked the school's beginning.

In addition, the leading Brethren signed pledges to pay into an endowment fund for a suitable building and site for the new school. The heading to the pledge sign-up sheet read:

Desiring to have established in Salt Lake City an institution of learning to be known as the "Salt Lake Stake Academy" for the education of the children of Latter-day Saints, a suitable building and site for which will cost about One Thousand dollars, we the undersigned, contribute the several sums set opposite our respective names as endowments to the said Salt Lake Stake Academy, to be managed and controlled by, and the interests and income therefrom expended under the direction of, the following named Board of Education: Angus M. Cannon, W. B. Dougall, John Nicholson, Elias Morris, Geo. H. Taylor, W. H. Naisbett, and W. A. Rossiter or their successors.³

It is dated 1886. Then appear the signatures and pledges (see Figure 1):

Wilford Woodruff for the Church of Jesus Christ of LDS	\$ 10,000
Wilford Woodruff [personally]	1,000
Elias Morris	1,000
Geo. Q. Cannon	1,000

FIGURE 1
HOLOGRAPH ENTRIES PLEDGING "ENDOWMENTS"

Endowments.		
Name	Amount	Date
Wilford Woodruff for Church of Jesus Christ of LDS	10000.00	
Wilford Woodruff [personally]	1000.00	
Elias Morris	1000.00	
Geo. Q. Cannon	1000.00	

When Wilford Woodruff made this donation for the Church, he was president of the Twelve Apostles, and John Taylor was president of the Church. Apparently, President Woodruff was handling financial matters of the Church at this time. This donation was money the Church did not have because the U.S. marshals had confiscated most Church assets under the Edmunds-Tucker Law, but it illustrates the faith

the Brethren had in the school. It also verifies President Woodruff's reputation as a mortal with one foot in heaven, that is, not a practical man but one given to spirituality and faith. President John Taylor allowed the new school to meet in the Church-owned Social Hall, and President Woodruff gave hard dollars and many of them.

Elias Morris, a prominent and successful local businessman, at the time of his donation to the school was a member of the Salt Lake Stake high council, and later served from 1890 – 1898 as bishop of the Fifteenth Ward. George Q. Cannon, the last name on the endowment list, had been a member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles since 1860 and was counselor to President John Taylor in the First Presidency at the time of his donation.

From that first school budget, payment of \$42.74 was made for "fixtures," likely student desks and chairs. The following month \$393.67 was spent for more fixtures. Salaries during the first month of operation included \$60 to the only full-time teacher, Willard Done, and \$30 to Karl G. Maeser for his part-time services, since he was principal of the Brigham Young University in Provo at the time. Unspecified expenses of \$81.86 are also shown, which may have been for coal to heat the building, oil for lamplight, pencils, chalk, books, etc. By the end of 1886 – 1887, the school had spent a total of \$2,363.49, including \$5 paid for "student 199, L. Larsen, a blind girl" and \$10 per month rent for use of the Brigham Young Schoolhouse. The second teacher employed, Daniel Harrington, first drew his \$64 salary in February 1887. Janitorial duties soon were passed by the young teacher Willard Done, age 21, to a janitor, whose first pay was \$20 in May 1887.

One of the largest donations to the early school was the estate of businessman Horace S. Eldridge. The cash gifts provided in his will literally kept the school alive. The subscription ledger for the Salt Lake Stake Academy shows the following cash donations from his estate:

1886	\$ 100
1891	\$ 4,980 (by sale of railroad bonds)
1892	\$ 1,155
1893	\$ 350
1894	\$ 350
1897	\$ 450
1898	\$ 2,925
1899	\$ 500
1900	\$ 125

Many others donated during these early years, with contributions typically ranging from \$5 to \$50. Of special note is a \$50 gift, in 1891, from Willard Young who became president of the school fifteen years later. Also, another notable entry is a gift from LDS poet, Eliza R. Snow, whose will provided \$300 cash, paid to the school in 1891 by her brother, Elder Lorenzo Snow of the Quorum of the Twelve. She had passed away four years earlier.

CHURCH APPROPRIATIONS 1886 – 1895

This same ledger records the appropriations by the Church and by the Salt Lake Stake of Zion. (See the list of payments in Figure 2.) The first appropriation was paid by President Wilford Woodruff soon after he received a letter, dated January 17, 1888, from William B. Dougall and other members of the school's board. Dougall explained the need for a "higher department" in the school (adding the 9th grade). Action was taken in 1889, after Church support was received. All the gifts were gratefully received by the faculty, and spent carefully, since they were consecrations of faithful Saints.

FIGURE 2
CHURCH AND STAKE APPROPRIATIONS
1886 – 1895

Year	Source Of Appropriations	
	General Church	Salt Lake Stake
1886	None	None
1887	None	None
1888*	\$ 2,000 (by cash and produce)	None
1889	None	None
1890	\$ 2,000 (1/2 by cash, 1/2 by produce)	None
1891	\$ 5,500 (part cash, part produce)	None
1892	\$ 2,500	None
1893	\$ 1,100 (by cash)	None
1894	\$ 1,532.50 (by cash)	\$ 1,352.73
1895	\$ 2,911 (by cash)	\$ 337.65
TOTAL	\$17,543.50	\$1,690.38

BUDGETS 1889 – 1899

The life of the school revolved around efforts to increase revenue, since the school always needed money. Church appropriations started small but tended to increase, due to the generosity of the First Presidency. By 1899, Church support amounted to \$6,500, two-thirds of which was paid in tithing scrip (produce).

The budget in 1889 – 1890 was for \$7,038.13, which included salaries for five faculty members. Of course, school expenses increased with the passing years and larger enrollment. Tuition also increased. Starting in 1891, the 7th and 8th grade students paid \$18 for the school year, 9th graders in the “advanced” department paid \$20, and those in the normal (teacher training) program paid \$24. The college catalog⁴ for 1900 said the business department (LDS Business College) tuition was low, averaging “less than one-half the tuition for a similar course in any private business college in this country, while the courses offered by this College are at the same time far superior to any that the private colleges can give.”

To raise money for the college, the Salt Lake Stake Board of Education sent a questionnaire to each of the forty-five ward bishops, dated April 1, 1890, asking what their interest was toward the college and if ward assets could be paid to this end.

A handwritten reply from Archibald Gardiner, who at that time had been serving as bishop for 28 years, indicated that his West Jordan Ward had 11 acres of land that could be used for Church school purposes. However, there was no interest among the brethren of the ward towards the school “owing to having two dry seasons and raising so little crops and having to [sic.] much assessments on the canal we cannot undertake to do anything at present about the school and I believe this is the mind of the people.”

Acknowledging the contributions of board member William A. Rossiter, Principal Willard Done wrote on June 11, 1892, that “arrangements were made whereby most of last year’s salaries were paid, by personal subscription on the part of the members of the board. Rossiter has stood between the institution and embarrassment so many times.”⁵

In April 1893, college trustees appealed to the Salt Lake Stake presidency for more aid. They listed debts of \$30,183.48, mainly for the Ellerbeck Home used by the school and a note the trustees had signed at Zion’s Savings Bank. It had required incredible opti-

mism for the board to sign such a note, but it was now due and there were no funds to pay it. The request was forwarded to the First Presidency, but they instructed their secretary to decline:

From your statement the financial condition of the Latter-day Saints College is not encouraging. But we do not think that the General Board should be appealed to, to meet the obligations of the college until some strenuous and well ordered effort had been made to obtain donations from people of the Stake. It is somewhat anomalous that while the small and uninfluential Stakes are making vigorous efforts to sustain their church schools, and the Saints are responding with commendable zeal to these appeals, Salt Lake, the largest and most influential Stake in Zion, as well as the seat of the First Presidency is doing little or nothing in this direction and acts as though it were to be taken for granted that the Church directly or through the General Board should make up the monetary deficiencies of its church schools.⁶

By the time another year had passed, President Wilford Woodruff agreed to appropriate over \$1,500 to help the school’s indebtedness, provided the stake would also contribute. The stake did contribute over \$1,300, desperately needed help that kept the school open another year. In addition, to guarantee the school’s continuance in 1894, the faculty “under the Principal Willard Done had agreed to accept from the school whatever it produced, rather than allow it to become suspended; and that their remuneration was very light need scarcely be stated, nor if the teachers as a whole had become discouraged and even careless it would have occasioned but little surprise!”⁷

The school was able to pay interest and carried the debt forward until June 30, 1896, when the school-owned Ellerbeck Building was sold to the Salt Lake Literary and Scientific Association (University of Utah) for \$25,000, funds that were applied to school debts. By the generosity of the university, the college was allowed to continue using the building until 1899.

Another valuable gift was received by the college from Edward Stevensen, one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventy, on October 30, 1896, a piece of business property, 100’ x 80’ in size and valued at \$6,000. The First Presidency told the school board to keep the property free of debt and collect the rents for use by the school.

As the school continued to grow, salaries totaled \$10,458 by 1897 – 1898, with four faculty members in the commercial department and eight more in the

rest of the college. Enrollment for fall quarter was 246 for the entire school.

Promised salaries were not always paid, as explained by President Willard Done in his letter to the board on June 28, 1898.

Today it is hard to believe that a school could continue under such adverse conditions, but such sacrifices were not uncommon in the early years of this school.

Tuition continued its upward climb, increasing to \$20 per year in 1896 – 1897, and subsequently to \$50. Later, when it was desirable to encourage attendance at the business college for the four-year entire course, the fee was lowered and graded charges were made. It was \$40 for the first year, \$30 for the second, \$20 for the third, and \$10 for the fourth. In 1913, tuition was \$50 for any year to those registered in the business college, but a \$10 rebate was offered to any business student who took a theology class for the year and pursued it to completion, or half this sum for a passing mark in one semester's work in theology.⁸

BUDGETS 1900 – 1931

By 1899, many believed the college was ready to close because of financial strictures, and some thought it should close. But thanks to Joseph E. Taylor, first counselor in the Salt Lake Stake presidency, it was not allowed to die. Through vigorous preaching, "The Lord will be displeased with us if we let this institution die," he injected new life in the LDS College, including the business department. In less than a month he succeeded in raising the \$15,000 necessary to begin the next year. Letters of protest against closing the school; an appeal from his son Samuel, who was then on a mission; and a prediction by Dr. Maeser at the closing exercises in May that "the school is not dead! Nor is she going to die! On the contrary, her future will be more glorious than her past" all served as inspiration to Joseph E. Taylor for such an undertaking.

With its rebirth secured, a search was begun in 1900 for a building in which to house the school. The church donated the land, and the necessary funds to begin erecting the LDS Business College Building were contributed, the account starting with a sum of \$7,500.⁹

This sum of \$7,500 had been contributed in the belief that President Lorenzo Snow, who had manifested a strong interest in the school, would give to

the college a piece of land 20 x 20 rods on what was known as the Whitney Corner, lying just east of the Temple Block. This property, located at 70 North Main Street, became the campus of the college with three major buildings erected between 1901 and 1903.

Faculty dissatisfaction with being paid mostly in produce came to a head in 1899 – 1900, when the Salt Lake Business College was purchased and merged with the LDS Business College. The faculty now had written employment contracts which promised salaries of two-thirds cash and only one-third in tithing scrip. After due deliberation and rehearing the problem three times, the board finally abandoned oral employment contracts and gave every faculty member a written contract and within a few years the entire salaries were paid in cash. This arrangement did much to rebuild the confidence and enthusiasm of the faculty and became the firm basis for future growth of the school. Truly, there was a rebirth of the old school. These times brought the fulfillment of the promise by Dr. Karl G. Maeser that the "school's future would be more glorious than its past."

Church appropriations reached \$20,000 in 1903, and \$40,000 by 1907, to match the increasing enrollment. This funding was possible because the LDS Church had paid off its First Presidency debts in 1907 and never again became a debtor. Out of current tithes, the Church increasingly supported its private schools. In 1922, over \$700,000 was appropriated for all Church schools, with \$42,000 of this sum for LDS University which included LDS Business College.

The Church gave priority to this generous support of education at times when these resources could have gone for other programs. The wisdom of this policy was soon apparent in the rising generation of Saints. They were converted to the gospel, educated through Church schools, and faithfully paid their tithing. They thus became a major source of Church income.

Small contributions also aided in the rebirth of the school. In July 1902, Heber J. Grant contributed enough stock in the Home Fire Insurance Company to found three scholarships of \$40 each, two for the high school and one for the business college. In making the donation, President Grant specified that the scholarships should come from cash dividends of the stock and be paid to "deserving scholars," half in the name of Heber Stringham Grant and half in the name of Daniel Wells Grant.¹⁰

The school's popularity increased until the peak enrollment in 1929 of 2,661, of which 1,591 were in the popular LDS Business College. The Church felt it could not continue the level of financial support it had given in the past, their appropriation having declined to \$100,000 by 1929.

A distinctive feature of the business college that justified the Church in contributing to its maintenance was its interest in moral and religious training. Through classes in religion, devotional services, and enforcement of Church standards of personal conduct, the needs of the students were met in ways not possible by ordinary profit-seeking schools. Consequently, many leading persons of LDS society had been students, all being heirs of the rich traditions of the LDS Business College and the Church.¹¹

The school became recognized as the finest institution of its kind in the intermountain region. A pioneer in its own right, the business college was among the first to introduce shorthand, speedwriting, and machine shorthand. It was the only commercial school in America conducted by a religious body to be admitted to the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools.

With everyone suffering from the Depression in 1930, the Church was forced to close nearly all of its schools, including the LDS high school and junior college in Salt Lake City. In 1931, the last year LDS College operated, the Church appropriation was reduced to \$85,000, actually the last appropriation for the operating budget until 1986, when a new pattern of funding was instituted.

To illustrate the hard times in 1931, a former student remembered President F. Y. Fox's generosity:

The one thing I remember most of all is the fact that Pres. Fox allowed me to go to school and charge my tuition. I didn't pay a cent until I had obtained employment and then paid just \$10 per month until it was paid in full. As you know, that was in the Depression years and jobs difficult to come by. My father's income was meager and I had a brother serving a mission but I was determined to go to school and so certainly appreciated Pres. Fox.¹²

After the high school department closed, LDS Business College was authorized by President Heber J. Grant to receive all the stock for his scholarship fund and use it for students of the college. The same arrangement was made with ZCMI stock first donated to LDS College by Joseph E. Taylor.¹³ The permanent records of the parts of the school being closed

were entrusted to Mrs. Abbie Harker, a continuing employee of LDS Business College. This custody provided access to documents so that students could get copies of their transcripts in years after 1931. Equipment, supplies, and library books which could not be utilized by LDS Business College were transferred to the Church Genealogical Society or to Brigham Young University in Provo.

BUDGETS 1931 – 1986

While there was uncertainty about the closing of Church schools, President F. Y. Fox wrote in his diary:

Dec. 21, 1930 at a meeting of the Church Board of Education yesterday a previous action of the First Presidency, taken last Feb, fixing the time for the closing of the LDS High School at the end of the present school year (June 1931) was confirmed. Brother David O. McKay and Adam S. Bennion made a vigorous fight for its continuance. . . . But the financial condition of the Church is reported to be such that the support of the schools is no longer possible. . . .

The LDS Business College is not at present threatened and will probably be continued as long as it can pay the larger part of its maintenance expenses and make a contribution to the common cause of the Church in providing genuine character training.¹⁴

In the fall of 1931, LDS Business College was authorized to continue operating on condition that Church appropriations would no longer be made. In 1931 – 1932, the transition year, \$3,080 was received by the college from the Church, \$1,830 for the Institute of Religion teacher's salary and \$1,000 to pay for student use of Deseret Gym. Not much money was left. The Church board authorized continuance of the college but could no longer guarantee faculty salaries.

President F. Y. Fox asked that assets of the closed LDS High School be transferred to the business college. These assets amounted to \$3,000 cash and \$4,548.46 in accounts receivable, that is, unpaid tuition of former students that probably could not be collected. LDS Business College itself had accumulated \$17,999 in similar accounts receivables, about \$2,400 of which was collected in 1930 – 1931.

In 1932, when the Church could give no appropriation, even for the Institute teachers, or rent for the gym, the financial picture was dim. Walter Elieson, a recruiter for the college, described the financial conditions in Utah in a report written to President F. Y.

Fox, in 1931:

After having spent all summer visiting the people in the State, I am somewhat dubious as to the size of our school for the next year. These are the reasons of my conclusion: The farmers in Utah are in a terrible condition financially. The majority of the crops have been a failure and those who have raised anything, with the possible exception of hay, can't dispose of their crops for enough money to pay for the harvest. One man that I talked with in Tremonton, cut over 1500 acres of wheat, hauled it into a stack and set it on fire. It wasn't worth threshing.¹⁵

President Fox reported that faculty salaries for 1932 – 1933 were cut 15 percent, but only 57 percent of the reduced amount was actually paid that year, with the difference of 28 percent backlogged to be paid when better times returned. President Fox could no longer ask the Church to pay the shortfall, as he had promised the Brethren that the college would manage on its own. The Church provided only the buildings in which the school would meet. In his personal diary, August 11, 1932, President Fox reported that college income for the summer of 1932 “has been one third of regular. Since June 1, 1932, the arrangement with the Church, as to teachers’ salaries, is that we may have what we can obtain from college receipts (student tuition and gifts).” The 28 percent shortfall in faculty salaries was paid in full two years later, during 1934 – 1935, when more students were enrolled in the college, but the 15 percent salary reduction was never made up.

Finances came to such a low point that the College Board went to Utah State National Bank for a loan to keep the school open. The bank agreed, provided the Church would countersign the note. The Church agreed to this proposal, as shown in a letter to the bank from the Church Commissioner of Education dated April 22, 1932.

I am directed by the First Presidency to say that you are authorized to accept a renewal of a \$3,000 note from the Board of Trustees of the LDS Business College, and to loan an additional amount, as they may require from time to time, up to \$4,500, making a total obligation of \$7,500.

Bishop S.Q. Cannon as President of the Board is authorized to sign these notes on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

Sincerely,
Joseph F. Merrill

This timely assistance kept the doors open and the debt with interest was carried several years until it was paid in full. President F. Y. Fox said the intent was to pay the interest and principal on the note from future student tuition, a real act of faith.

The year 1933 – 1934 was a poor one economically for the college. Only 78 percent of the contracted salaries were paid during the year, with the balance simply canceled, since there were no funds to pay it and no possibility to borrow more money. The faculty suffered the shortfall.

In 1933, the Church gave the school \$18,000 to renovate the old LDS Business College Building, which was thirty-two years old and needed modernizing. The Church also needed space used by the college in the Joseph F. Smith Memorial Building for its Genealogical Society. With the newly renovated building and a lot of hope and prayers, the college started another year without further financial help. The school received a \$3,000 gift from the Mary P. Carlson estate in March 1933 and transfer of a final bank balance of \$1,187 from the closed high school. Some of the Carlson gift was used to make additional improvements to the school's heating plant.

Thus, the school squeezed through the bottom of the Depression. Enrollment started to increase in the fall of 1933, prompting Church Commissioner of Education Joseph F. Merrill to write to President F. Y. Fox: “I was pleased . . . to [learn] you are happily located in your renovated quarters and that enrollment has increased materially this fall over that of a year ago. I must believe that you are now stabilized and that a bright future awaits the college. . . . I think the service of the college is really indispensable [to the Church].”¹⁶ This marked a major turning point in the history of the college.

A much needed program, funded by the federal government, was instituted at the college in 1934:

The National Youth Administration established a program to assist young people obtain financing to certain schools of higher education. LDS Business College was approved for this program. Upon proof of need, a student was paid \$.35 an hour to work at the school, correcting papers and other teacher aid tasks, running errands, doing simple clerical work for an hour or more a day. The payment was sent to the school in the name of the student, who was expected to pay tuition with possibly a small amount retained for spending money. Many of the students also worked for board and lodging in homes approved by the school. Still the five years I was there (1935 – 1940) are

remembered by me and by most of the others as a very happy time.¹⁷

President F. Y. Fox was all but leaping for joy when he wrote in his diary in the fall of 1934:

Enrollment in the Business College jumped beyond all expectations this week. We have assurance of getting a room in the basement of Barratt Hall. . . .

November 9, 1934. The Business College enrollment is [high], the received income makes it possible for us to collect full salaries and some of arrears.¹⁸

Another boost for the school and teacher morale was an unexpected and special appropriation from the Church of \$1,135 that was received on October 17, 1934. Used for faculty salaries, it came about because John A. Widtsoe had just been appointed Church Commissioner of Education and he couldn't tolerate teachers' salaries not being paid on time. President Fox made a special note in his diary that he would collect \$200 for the June 1932 salary he had never received.¹⁹ It was paid 28 months late.

The school's revenues were such that President Fox told the board on February 6, 1935, that the bank debt of \$7,500 had been paid down to \$4,338.65 and interest paid to date. A year later there was rejoicing when the final payment on this note was made on January 8, 1936.

It was the practice to allow returned missionaries to enroll in the college and postpone paying tuition until they finished and were employed. The Commissioner of Education was informed in April 3, 1939, that there were twenty-six returned missionaries enrolled on the deferred tuition plan, plus another thirty-three returned missionaries who had paid tuition and were in school.

To ease the effects of the Depression, a considerable number of students were accommodated on a credit basis because their circumstances precluded attendance without immediate assistance. A few of these received free scholarships on the recommendation of the Presiding Bishop's Office or other Church authorities. For example, in 1939, two Indian students, Mae Timbimboo, the daughter of Bishop Timbimboo of Washakie Ward, and Curtis Jackson, a young, married man 22 years of age, were recommended for free scholarships by Bishop Marvin O. Ashton. The college had other students who came at the urgent requests of their bishops. The usual

arrangement in these cases was to allow extended time for the payment of tuition, with the understanding that when employment was received, payments on the account would be made. Others were admitted on the judgment of President F. Y. Fox with the same understanding.

By 1939, President F. Y. Fox reported surplus funds accumulating over the operational needs of the school. This surplus was obtained after paying rent for extra rooms in the Young Building, installing new typewriters, and paying fees for the use of the old Deseret Gym by students and faculty. The school even started modest retirement accounts at a local bank for senior faculty and still had a surplus of \$5,800 as of May 11, 1939.²⁰ The residual funds were invested in Utah-Idaho Sugar 5 percent bonds. No sooner was this done than the Utah Tax Commission sought to redesignate LDS Business College as a profit-making business and require it to pay taxes. In addition, F. Y. Fox recorded that "our chief competition" had filed protests with the National Youth Administration in Washington, D.C., seeking to disqualify the college from participating in this federal program because of the question on the tax exemption and nonprofit status.²¹

Lawyer Robert L. Judd was retained and the school's true nonprofit status soon was reestablished. Considering the cost of the buildings, the school was not making a profit and was judged to be an income-spending, not an income-producing institution. The buildings had been evaluated: site, \$28,000; buildings, \$75,000; furnishings and equipment, \$15,000; total, \$115,000 as of May 31, 1934.

Long-standing accounts receivable from former students who still owed the school for tuition were canceled in May 1941. President F. Y. Fox told the board that 2,010 old, uncollectible accounts were simply "canceled."²² Thus \$47,277.60 was wiped off the books and the debts were forgiven. Fox said that during 1929 - 1939, the school collected \$474,000 in tuition, which was 91 percent of the amount due, thus losing only 9 percent from nonpayment of tuition accounts. This is a commendable record.

During World War II, a detachment of 2,000 U.S. Army soldiers was taught typewriting by LDS Business College. This training was done under a contract issued by the Army in July 1942, and the school was paid \$14,000 for this service. In the following year, Salt Lake City schools underbid LDS Business

College and took over the training work.

The school's enrollment and tuition income diminished during the war. Nevertheless, the school reported a positive balance in the operational account at the end of each year, 1940 through 1945. These surpluses, ranging from \$692 to \$9,402, constituted extra funds reserved for a rainy day. By June 27, 1945, the school's investments totaled \$10,749.34, which President Fox called "our nest egg account."²³

Many veterans enrolled at the college after the war, under the "GI Bill," in which the federal government paid part of the tuition. Because the school had to prepay many expenses to get this program started, the board authorized the use of the "nest egg" funds to keep the school afloat while GI Bill payments were delayed from two to five months. Once the GI Bill funds started to arrive, expenses could be met with current income.

A major change occurred in college finances in 1961, when the Church Board of Education decided that LDS Business College must thereafter be operated like a business. The president of the school would be paid a salary plus an incentive based on the financial success of the school, an arrangement that gave him a certain percent of any surplus in the operational account. This formula conformed with the basic Church decision not to subsidize the college's operational budget. With President Kenneth S. Bennion ready to retire, a search was made for a new president. R. Ferris Kirkham, an experienced accountant, businessman and adjunct faculty member, was offered the job and the compensation package.

For the next 25 years, President Kirkham led the school to amazing achievements. He hired two senior staff members. D. Neil Willey was made dean of students and vice president and Ross F. Derbidge was put in charge of adult education and student recruitment. Both were offered incentives for successful work as measured on the balance sheet at the year's end. The formula worked beyond all expectations. One of these senior staff members reported that his incentives grew from year to year and that, by 1983, they were so large that he was compelled to accept a new contract based on salary alone. President Kirkham was so financially successful that the school was able to increase faculty salaries, build the new library wing on the new campus at 411 East South Temple, purchase new land, and erect student dormitories. With this new financial foundation, LDS Business College

made great strides in adding academic programs, entering the computer age, achieving accreditation from the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, and seeing competing schools fail or be bought out, as well as providing thousands of students with superior education in line with LDS standards and ideals. In almost all cases, college graduates found good jobs.

Income and expenses continued to expand. In 1973, college income amounted to \$722,765, with expenses running slightly behind.

However, by 1986, some of the old problems became more difficult for the school's administration. President Kirkham said his 25 years working for the Church "bureaucracy" was challenging. He said in an interview:

A bureaucracy is going to be the same whether it's the federal government, the state, the city or the Church. Whenever you deal with a bureaucracy, you've got problems of certain kinds, basically communication types of problems. We've really gone a full cycle in the institution's operation, in the sense that we went through very lean years in the beginning. Then as we grew and gained the majority of the students in the valley back, our financial condition improved tremendously. But in recent years, the last two or three years specifically, we've gotten to the point where our fixed costs became very, very high. The costs of maintaining the old administration building are extremely high, more so than you'd ever realize. It's a beautiful building, but it still has to be painted, there are many cracks, the roof is deteriorating, the plumbing and electrical is substandard, and it's a very, very expensive building to keep up. Likewise, the costs of maintaining accreditation are substantial, because you have to have so many professional people and a mix of advanced degrees. You have to have a professional librarian and all of the kinds of things that make a good educational institution. These things all become very, very expensive, and the costs have continued to go up, while enrollments have leveled off. In fact, they've even decreased slightly the last couple of years. As a result of this, this year will be the first time where we'll have what we call a negative cash flow, or in other words, an operating loss.

It's not only the staff salaries that are very high right at this moment, but in addition to that, the Church imposed on us, without any say on our part, all of the fringe benefits that they gave to all other Church employees, the most significant cost being the defined benefit retirement program. That used to be a voluntary program, where the Church would contribute some and the employee would contribute some. But they just mandated that we would impose this system. So we did that, but we had to pay the money toward the retirement fund. The Church didn't pay it. The college has had to pay it out of

student tuition. . . . There is going to have to be a major change, to have the LDS Business College continue."²⁴

NOT WITHIN THE CIRCLE

Even though the Church had withdrawn financial support in 1931, the college was still part of the Church Educational System, as its name implied, but it was not always considered as other Church schools were. Since 1896, LDS Business College has been identified as an institution separate from Salt Lake LDS High School and College. Until 1931, its budget was administered by the larger school, but this separation and the fact that LDS Business College could bring in more tuition than the parent institution led to the belief it was an "orphan, groping its way along."²⁵

In 1944, President F. Y. Fox, in commenting about the school's status, asked if it was the wish "of the Church Board of Education that the LDS Business College be continued in a unit on the edge of, but not quite within, the circle of the fully sponsored and supported [Church] institutions?" He proposed "that the Commissioner of Education include the LDS College within the scope of the operations of the educational system of the Church under the same conditions of supervision and control as are applied to similar units in the system."²⁶

President Kirkham felt the same frustrations as late as 1986. He was asked in an interview if he felt the college was regarded by the Church as second rate.

Well, I'll tell you the exact quotation that I got from the Commissioner's office: "We are considered the [illegal] child of the Church Educational System." That statement typifies beautifully the relationship we've had with the Church over the years. While that doesn't necessarily mean that there's any meanness on the part of the Brethren, it represents the facts as they are. I mean, that's really the way we operated. In everything that happened, we were last to be considered, or were not considered at all. As far as the Church is concerned, we were second class. But as far as the business community and as far as recognition within the business school group itself, from people that did the same kinds of things, we were first class. We were the best at what we did, the very best.²⁷

BUDGET 1986 – 1992

It was time for a change and the change came when the college was one-hundred years old, in 1986.

President Spencer W. Kimball passed away in November 1985, and Ezra Taft Benson became President of the Church and the head of the Church

Educational System, including LDS Business College. President Kirkham felt the coming change. He said, "Now [the status of LDS Business College] may change, under President Benson's direction. He's starting to develop his own philosophy, and through him this whole thing may change."²⁸ Indeed, the whole philosophy did change. After President Kirkham's offer to purchase the school with the real estate, name, and all for a reported one million dollars, President Benson made the final decision not to sell. This decision was made despite the feeling of many of the Brethren that they should sell. With this decision in place, the rest was automatic.

President Kirkham retired and Kenneth H. Beesley, who was employed to head the school, was retained on a salary-only basis and not an incentive. The last operating budget of the Kirkham administration (1985 – 1986) included no Church appropriation at all, while at the same time Brigham Young University received 57 percent of its operating budget from the Church, Ricks College received 69 percent, and Brigham Young University Hawaii received 78 percent. Beginning with President Beesley, the Church appropriated substantial sums to subsidize the school. The Church funded a complete renovation and restoration of the old Wall Mansion at 411 East South Temple Street for the school's continued use.

Presently, the college receives about 35 percent of its operational budget from Church appropriations. The appropriations received by the college today are derived through the Church Educational System. This arrangement completes the final step in the "adoption" of LDS Business College, the former "orphan" of the Church Educational System.

In 1992, student tuition had risen to \$575 per quarter for a full-time student taking 12 to 20 credit hours of instruction.

During the present academic year, the college received its largest single gift, a bequest from the J. George Jones, Jr., Trust, to be used for funding student scholarships. This is an indication that public support follows the acceptance and recognition the college has received from the Church.

- 1 George Reynold, Letter to President Angus M. Cannon (College Journal History, unpublished), 1892.
- 2 Now in Church Historian's Library.
- 3 The original with the signatures is in the College Journal History, unpublished, 1886.
- 4 *LDS College Catalog* (pamphlet published by the school), June 1900, p. 32.
- 5 Willard Done, Letter to Joseph Nelson (College Journal History, unpublished), June 11, 1892.
- 6 George Reynolds, Letter to LDS College Board (College Journal History, unpublished), May 31, 1893.
- 7 LDS College Board, Letter to Salt Lake Stake Board (College Journal History, unpublished), July 26, 1894.
- 8 John Henry Evans, *An Historical Sketch of the LDS University* (published in *S Book*, 1919), p. 27.
- 9 William E. Felt, *The Inception and Growth of the LDS Business College* (1982 typescript, 333 pages), p. 14.
- 10 Heber J. Grant, Letter to Arthur H. Lund (College Journal History, unpublished), November 4, 1903.
- 11 Felt, *History of LDS Business College*, unpublished, p. 15.
- 12 Hannah Hillam, Brigham City, Utah, Letter to LDS Business College History Project, June 24, 1991.
- 13 Minutes of Advisory Committee (College Journal History, unpublished), 1930, p. 2.
- 14 F. Y. Fox, *Diaries*, pp. 53-54.
- 15 Walter Elieson, Letter to President F. Y. Fox (College Journal History, unpublished), August 10, 1931.
- 16 Joseph F. Merrill, Letter to F. Y. Fox (*College Journal History*, unpublished), December 30, 1933.
- 17 Else Kientz Pedersen, Letter to LDS Business College History Project, August 1, 1991.
- 18 Fox, *Diaries*, September 4 and November 9, 1934.
- 19 *Ibid.*, June 2, 1934.
- 20 F. Y. Fox, Letter to Commissioner Franklin L. West (College Journal History, unpublished), May 11, 1939.
- 21 *Ibid.*, September 14, 1940.
- 22 F. Y. Fox, President's report to board (College Journal History, unpublished), May 13, 1941.
- 23 F. Y. Fox, Letter to Commissioner Franklin West, June 27, 1945.
- 24 Kirkham, Oral History Project, p. 35.
- 25 F. Y. Fox, Letter to Commissioner Adam S. Bennion (College Journal History, unpublished), April 11, 1923.
- 26 F. Y. Fox, *Diaries*, April 21, 1944, September 20, 1945.
- 27 Kirkham, Oral History Project, p. 49.
- 28 *Ibid.*, p. 34.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
LIST OF FULL-TIME FACULTY AND STAFF
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS
1886-1994

Adams, Marian	1904-1908	Bitner, Ada	1899-1910
Agren, Ellen	1915-1916	Bitner, Ardella	1902-1906
Alger, Stephanie	1981-1982	Bitter, Chas	1925-1931
Allen, Golden	1946-1947	Bodily, Kris	1974-1975
Allen, P.J.	1978-	Bolin, Fay Cornwall	1927-1928
(also Wimmer, R.J. Allen)		Boon, Beverly B.	1962-1969
Alley, Edna M.	1921-1922	Boothe, Wayne R.	1976-1977
Alley, Gertrude	1920-1921	Bowen, Charles F.	1903-1904
Alleman, Glenn	1917-1931	Boyer, Nellie	1898-1900
Anderson, Aldon J.	1967-1968	Bradford, Stella Maude	1905-1906
Anderson, Alex	1916-1917	(also Paul, Stella M. B.)	
Anderson, G. E.	1907-1909	Bramwell, E. E.	1929-1930
Anderson, Hugo B.	1915-1916	Breach, Marlee S.	1968-1970
Anderson, J. Moyle	1969-1992	Bronson, Edwin M.	1928-1931
Anderson, Joseph M.	1966-1969	Brown, Carolyn Smith	1973-
Anderson, Lonnie A.	1946-1947	(also Smith, Carolyn)	
Anderson, Nephi	1907-1908	Brown, Kenneth	1966-1969
Anderson, Paul R.	1962-1963	Brown, Kenneth J.	1987-
Anderson, William L.	1965-1966	Brown, Mabel W.	1922-1943
Anderson, Zula R.	1946-1947	Brown, Winnefred R.	1920-1921
Arbon, Lloyd E.	1989-	Bryan, Jerold M.	1974-
Armstrong, Clara E.	1956-1976	Bryan, Norma	1920-1932
Ashton, E. Conway	1907-1910	Buchanan, Katherine	1931-1932
Ashton, Willard	1925-1926	Budge, Ora	1927-1931
Asper, Frank	1921-1931	Burgener, Walter	1925-1926
Babcock, Maud May	1895-1896	Butler, Margot Jeanette	1990-
Bagley, Gerald H.	1956-1961	Caldwell, Margaret	1906-1931
Bagley, Grant J.	1914-1916	Caldwell, Richard Elmer	1904-1908
Baker, Sherry	1990-	Cameron, Melanie	1986-1988
Barlow, Leo	1966-1969	Cannon, Addie	1910-1912
Barnum, Freda	1900-1901	(also Howells, Addie Cannon)	
(also Freda Barnum Cluff)		Cannon, Alice Farnsworth	1919-1931
Barton, Belle	1907-1915	Cannon/Porter, Elizabeth R.	1905-1911
Barton, James	1966-1969	Cannon, Espey T.	1915-1916
Bassett, Freeman	1902-1903	Cannon, Hugh J.	1923-1925
Beal, Thomas A.	1904-1905	Cannon, John M.	1894-1896
Bean, Willard	1904-1905	Cannon, Joseph J.	1898-1899
Beesley, F.	1889-1890	Cannon, Lenore	1921-1922
Beesley, Kenneth H.	1986-1991	Cannon, Lilian	1902-1903
Beesley, Sterling E.	1935-1935	Cannon, Marian	1917-1919
Beesley, Wilford A.	1929-1930	Cannon, Mattie Hughes	1889-1890
Bennion, Adam S.	1908-1911	Cannon, Mona Wilcox	1908-1909
Bennion, Erhel	1910-1911	Cannon, Ramona W.	1929-1930
Bennion, Kenneth S.	1924-1961	Cannon, Sylvester Q.	1923-1924
Bennion, Lucille	1929-1930	Cannon, Tracy Y.	1917-1920
Bennion, Zina	1892-1893	Cannon, Zina Bennion	1892-1893
(also Cannon, Zina Bennion)		Card, Zina Y.	1907-1911
Berrett, William E.	1941-1945	Carpenter, Lulu	1906-1914
Best, Theodore	1903-1904	Carrwright, Priscilla	1921-1922
Billings, May	1920-1931	Chabries, Kristine	1991-1993
Biorge, Al	1965-1966	Chamberlin, J. F.	1900-1901
Bird, Richard Leo	1899-1909	Chamberlin, Ralph V.	1898-1904

Chamberlin, William H.	1891-1900	Draper, Frances Rogers	1912-1921
Cherrington, R. Brent	1986-	Draper, Sylvia	1929-1931
Child, Darlene J.	1964-1965	(also Smith, Sylvia Draper)	
Chipman, Auburn	1912-1918	Dumford, Hazel Love	1923-1931
Christensen, Andrew B.	1904-1912	Dunkley, Karen	1991-
Christensen, Elaine	1990-1993	Durfee, Olive	1905-1906
Christensen, Kim	1976-1979	Durham, George H.	1930-1931
Christensen, Leah D.	1946-1947	Edhlin, Eda S.	1904-1905
Christensen, Samuel	1911-1913	Edmunds, Lida	1918-1920
Clare, William L.	1917-1918	Edwards, Mattie Miles	1909-1911
Clark, J. Reuben Jr.	1898-1900	Edwards, Rachel	1904-1906
Clark, Richard R.	1968-1976	Egbert, Arch	1979-1982
Clark, Rulon	1924-1925		1988-
Clarke, William L.	1917-1918	Egbert, S. R.	1909-1911
Clawson, Edna B.	1931-1940	Elder, Lillian	1917-1920
Clayton, Susie A.	1918-1920	Elieson, Walter E.	1921-1932
Cleghorn, Harriet Ivy	1912-1916		1937-1941
Clement, Paula	1982-1983	Ellis, N. C.	1914-1920
Clive, William E.	1903-1906	Ellison, Omeita Rees	1936-1942
Cluff, Freda Barnum	1900-1901	Ernstrom, Ethel M.	1925-1926
Cobb, Camilla Smith	1889-1892	Evans, Edwin	1898-1899
(also Smith, Camilla)		Evans, Ernest	1920-1921
Cole, George	1905-1906	Evans, Florence Pratt	1930-1969
Coleman, Aylce Coleen	1964-1966	Evans, Hortense	1923-1924
Condi, Diana	1992-1993	Evans, Ina Whitmore	1903-1904
Cope, Gordon	1929-1930	Evans, John Henry	1897-1919
Cornwall, Claude C.	1912-1918	Evershed, Clara	1941-1954
Cornwall, Fay	1927-1928	Fairbanks, John Leo	1901-1905
(also Bolin, Fay Cornwall)			1907-1910
Couch, Sherman	1929-1930	Fairbanks, John R.	1899-1900
Covey, Eva	1931-1932	Farley, Jennis Ridges	1926-1927
Cowley, LaVon	1950-1954	Farnsworth, Alice	1908-1909
Cowley, Leona	1912-1914	Farnsworth, Esther	1920-1931
Crook, John G.	1924-1931	Farnsworth, Julia	1920-1921
Croxall, Willard	1888-1890	(also Lund, Julia A. Fransworth)	
Crummins, Benjamin F. Jr.	1910-1920	Flowers, William J.	1903-1904
Cummings, David W.	1912-1915	Forbes, John B.	1895-1896
Curtis, George W.	1951-1954	Ford, Lucille	1929-1931
Curtis, Theodora	1990-	(also Lambert, Olive Lucille Ford)	
Cutler, Milton	1921-1922	Foster, Marcena	1905-1906
Dalby, Ezra C.	1930-1932	Fowler, R. C.	1917-1918
Dalby, Oliver	1925-1926	Fox, Feramorz Y.	1907-1910
Dalley, Arthur T.	1897-1899		1912-1948
Davis, Ruth D.	1962-1970	Fox, George	1927-1928
Dawson, Naomi C.	1917-1920	Fox, Leonard Grant	1919-1920
Daynes, Joseph J.	1892-1893	Fronk, Camille	1989-1991
	1925-1927	Funk, Willard P.	1900-1905
	1920-1921	Gamble, Joan M.	1956-1957
Dean, Edith	1904-1906	Gardiner, D. Paul	1985-
Dehlin, Ed S.	1919-1921	Gardner, Wilford W.	1911-1912
Dejong, Gerrit	1906-1908	Gates, B. Cecil	1913-1921
Demonge, Mile M.	1927-1931	Gates, Emma Lucy	1917-1920
Denning, Lucy	1968-	Gates, Gwenth G.	1931-1941
Derbidge, Ross F.	1974-1984	Gatherum, Debra Ann	1994-
Dewsnup, Edwin G.	1981-1990	(also Spackman, Debra Ann)	
Doman, Wayne R.	1886-1900	Gianque, Richard W.	1966-1969
Done, Willard	1974-	Gibson, James L.	1896-1897
Doran, Linda	1899-1900	Gilchrist, Donald B.	1990-
Dougall, William B. Jr.	1911-1915	Giles, Henry	1901-1902
Draper, Delbert M.			

Goddard, Benjamin	1903-1908	Homer, William Harrison Jr.	1904-1906
Goddard, J. Percy	1901-1903	Hoopes, Jesse W.	1898-1899
Grant, Anna	1908-1910	Horme, Alice Merrill	1900-1901
(also Midgley, Anna Grant)		Horme, Joseph Leo	1903-1914
Grant, Carter E.	1910-1913		1917-1920
Grant, Emily	1918-1921	Horne, J. Douglas	1992-
Grant, Phil	1921-1922	Horsfall, I. Owen	1908-1921
Grant, Rachel	1914-1921		1930-1931
(also Taylor, Rachel Grant)		Horsley, Miriam	1927-1928
Gray, Ralph S.	1925-1931	Hoster, Grace M.	1920-1921
Greenig, Ned	1962-1963		1924-1925
Gubler, John G.	1921-1931	Howell, LeRay S.	1931-1941
Hague, Richard T.	1890-1896	Howells, Addie Cannon	1910-1912
Hall, Ernest	1905-1909	Howells, Thomas H.	1918-1921
Hall, Mosiah	1904-1908		1927-1928
Hall, Rosabel	1907-1908	Huette, Gretchen	1908-1913
Hallstrom, Thelma J.	1924-1925	Hughes, Mattie Cannon	1889-1890
Hamelin, Edith A.	1990-	Hulme, Jared W.	1989-1993
Hammond, D. E.	1925-1927	Hunsaker, Leo	1900-1901
Hammond, Hortense Y.	1936-1943	Hunt, Donna	1975-
Hanley, Ben	1936-1939	Hutchinson, Karl	1976-1989
Hansen, Dean M.	1987-	Huttevalle, Marie	1915-1920
Hardy, Dorothy	1930-1931	Hyde, Elizabeth	1940-1941
Hardy, Milton H.	1889-1890	Hyde, Romania	1917-1920
Harker, Abbie C.	1917-1918	Ingram G. W.	1893-1894
	1930-1931	Irons, Iris E.	1927-1967
Harmon, Milo	1966-1967	Isgreen, Minnie P.	1925-1926
Harrington, Daniel	1886-1887	Ivory, Jeanne	1943-1944
Harris, Marion L.	1919-1921	Iverson, Heber C.	1899-1900
	1930-1931	Ivins, Florence	1914-1916
Harwood, Carolyn	1973-1974	Jackson, Charles	1962-1963
Hatch, Kathryn	1950-1951	Jacobsen, Baltzar H.	1907-1921
Hawkins, Clarence J.	1917-1920		1930-1931
Heath, Sasie	1901-1903	Jacobsen, Eunice	1908-1909
Henrie, Lynda D.	1994-	Jacobsen, Phyllis Aldus	1912-1919
Hess, Craig L.	1994-	Jacobson, Estella	1917-1918
Hess, Keith J.	1989-	Jeffs, Leona	1930-1932
Hicks, John Ulrich	1902-1909	Jeffy, Rulon	1929-1930
Hill, George R.	1908-1909	Jenkins, Joseph J.	1926-1931
Hill, Joseph J.	1909-1911	Jensen, Andrew	1911-1914
Hillam, Velma	1940-1941	Jensen, Claud	1936-1937
Hilton, Eugene	1921-1924	Jensen, James C.	1900-1904
Hinchcliff, Clarless W.	1948-1950	Jensen, Joseph P.	1914-1915
Hinckley, Ada B.	1899-1910	Jensen, J. W.	1901-1904
(also Bitner, Ada)		Jensen, Mary G.	1924-1926
Hinckley, Bryant Stringham	1899-1910	Jensen, N. Andrew	1911-1921
Hinckley, Eugene C.	1924-1925	Jenson, E. Claud	1936-1938
Hinckley, F. A.	1925-1965	Jenson, Katie C.	1931-1932
Hinckley, Mary	1946-1963		1936-1938
Hintze, A. R. W.	1909-1910	Jenson, Peter Joseph	1903-1921
	1918-1920	Jepperson, Florence	1917-1920
Hittenballe, Marie	1915-1916	Johnson, Alice W.	1927-1931
Hixon, Mildred S.	1951-1961	Jonson, Julie	1974-1975
Hobson, G. C.	1921-1922	Jones, Bessie	1925-1931
Hocking, Judith C.	1969-1970	Jones, David S.	1970-1986
Hogan, Julia J.	1991-1993	Jones, Donald R.	1993-
Hofmgren, Lydia	1905-1908	Jones, Gruinell	1966-1969
Holton, Eli	1910-1914	Jones, Lucetta	1907-1908
Homer, Mell	1911-1920	Jones, Margaret	1980-1981

Justesen, Osmon	1917-1920	Lungren, Rose	1958-1959
Keeler, Ralph B.	1928-1929	Lym, William R.	1927-1928
Kellersberger, A. J.	1907-1911	Lyman, Amy	1908-1912
Kelly, Mary F.	1903-1908	MacFarlane, Karen	1978-1988
Kennard, Margaret E.	1936-1941	Mackay, Rowena	1922-1923
Kent, Charles	1903-1904	Madsen, Merrill	1958-1961
Kesler, Donnette Smith (also Smith, Donnette)	1892-1905	Maeser, Emul	1904-1906
Kiderman, Lyman	1929-1931	Maeser, Karl G.	1886-1887
Kienitz, Elsie Pedersen	1935-1940	Mahoney, Myrna	1974-1975
Kienke, Asa S.	1903-1921	Major, Hortense	1922-1923
	1930-1931	Mallory, Wilma	1946-1954
Kiepe, Werner	1950-1954	Margetts, Minnie	1909-1931
Kimball, Edward P.	1917-1920	Marshall, H. Leo	1908-1911
Kimball, Heber C.	1915-1953	Mathews, James D.	1980-1990
Kimball, Monalee	1992-1994	Maughan, Ila	1950-1954
Kimball, Pearl	1926-1927	Maw, Herbert B.	1916-1921
Kirk, Glenn R.	1967-1993	May, Andrea	1994-
Kirkham, Francis W.	1910-1911	May, Edna L.	1906-1910
Kirkham, Oscar A.	1908-1913	Maycock, Phillip S.	1892-1896
Kirkham, R. Ferris	1961-1986		1899-1906
Kirkham, Richard F.	1958-1961	McAllister, Lucille Young	1920-1921
Klunker, Bryan H.	1994-	McBride, Gary P.	1976-1981
Knight, John M.	1923-1924	McCarty, Wilson	1914-1915
Knight, Norma (also Swigart, Norma K.)	1931-1943	McClellan, John J.	1894-1895
Knowlton, Alice	1946-1979		1896-1898
Koller, Mary L.	1917-1918	McConnell, Barbara	1989-1992
Kramer, Karen A.	1964-1992	McDonald, William	1966-1969
Kroph, Leah	1992-	McGavin, E. Cecil	1940-1941
Kunz, Lucile	1989-1991	McGettigan, Glenn	1988-
Ladico, Theodore	1926-1927	McGhie, Frank	1929-1931
Lambert, Olive Lucille Ford	1902-1903	McIntyre, Thomas	1893-1895
Lang, Marcie Antoinette	1929-1931	McJunes, Murray	1966-1968
Lang, Parley J.	1929-1931	McKean, T. L.	1908-1912
Larsen, Christian	1907-1909	McKenzie, David	1893-1896
Larsen, Mary	1966-1969		1899-1900
Larsen, Vernon F.	1902-1905	McLachlan, Nephi E.	1917-1918
Larson, Carl	1972-1973	McRae, Daniel J.	1899-1905
Larson, James	1931-1950		1920-1921
Larson, Kenneth J.	1927-1928	Merrill, Alice (also Horme, Alice Merrill)	1900-1901
Latta, Marilee	1900-1902		
Leak, Monica (also Thompson, Monica Leak)	1994-	Merrill, Ione C.	1958-1965
Leaver, Maud Neeley	1970-1971	Michael, Eva	1962-1963
Ledermann, Maria	1990-	Midgley, Anna Grant	1908-1910
Lees, Lowell	1930-1947	Miles, Mattie (also Edwards, Mattie)	1909-1911
Leth, Peter	1906-1931		
Lewis, Gwendolin	1926-1931	Miller, Austin P.	1912-1916
Lewis, Ora	1990-	Miller, John T.	1902-1906
Liechty, Victor Jay	1893-1894	Miller, Joseph R.	1912-1921
Lillywhite, Miriam	1927-1928	Miller, Matthew A.	1897-1905
Lohmolder, Leta	1984-	Miller, Paul	1929-1930
Lompe, Ernestine	1930-1931	Miller, Uriah G.	1923-1925
Love, Hazel (also Dumford, Hazel Love)	1921-1922	Millett, Jessica	1989-1990
	1930-1943	Mills, Claude L.	1966-1968
	1923-1931	Mills, John Martin	1895-1908
		Milne, Edward J.	1905-1908
Love, Ella	1927-1928	Miner, Glen B.	1928-1929
Lund, Julia A. Farnsworth	1920-1921	Monson, Patti	1966-1968
Lund, Twila	1936-1937	Montgomery, B. F.	1910-1912
		Morgan, Alan	1989-1992

Morgan, Edward A.	1911-1912	Perry, Almeda	1907-1909
Morgan, Judd	1974-1976	Peterson, Edna C.	1965-1967
Morr, Mr.	1935-1936	Peterson, Henry	1900-1905
Morris, Nephi L.	1899-1900		1906-1909
Morris, Rebecca	1904-1908	Peterson, Hugh W.	1918-1919
Mortensen, Francis	1903-1906	Peterson, Karen	1989-
Morton, William A.	1910-1911	Peterson, L. H.	1912-1913
Moss, James E.	1918-1921	Peterson, Marlene	1940-1941
Moyle, James H.	1889-1890	Peterson, Melvin P.	1918-1920
Mulliner, LeRoy	1907-1913	Peterson, Minnie	1908-1909
Musser, Ruth	1921-1922	Peterson, Vadai	1920-1921
Nebeker, Anna	1908-1911	Poelman, Keith A.	1994-
	1920-1921	Porter, Elizabeth	1905-1911
Neeley, James	1918-1920	(also Cannon/Porter, Elizabeth R.)	
Neeley, Martha Maud	1905-1918	Porter, James B.	1911-1919
Neeley, Maud	1930-1947	Porter, M. R.	1923-1930
(also Leaver, Maud Neeley)		Porter, M. Rich	1903-1905
Neff, Evelyn G.	1956-1961	Porter, Marlow	1902-1903
Nelson, A. Alma	1905-1910	Porter, Rachel	1993-1994
Nelson, J. Fielding	1992-1994	Poulter, Liliuo	1928-1931
Nelson, Joseph	1887-1900	Pratt, Jessie	1923-1924
Nelson, Kathleen Bagley	1919-1920	Pratt, Noel S.	1907-1908
Neenning, Paul A. E.	1907-1908		1916-1921
Nicholson, John	1890-1895	Pratt, Romania P.	1890-1895
Nielson, Alfred C.	1948-1961	Pruitt, Stephanie	1993-1994
Nielson, F. Dan	1966-1969	Pyper, Alexander C.	1906-1908
Noall, Clair	1929-1930	Ramsey, Lewis A.	1903-1905
Noall, Matthew F.	1919-1931	Rasmussen, Soren	1923-1925
Noble, Betty	1927-1931	Read, Diane	1966-1968
Nordello, Nancy	1987-1988	Redd, Marian	1922-1923
North, Izetta	1930-1931	Reiser, Hamer A.	1927-1928
Nowell, Cora	1923-1924	Rencher, Virginia	1946-1947
Nowlin, James Edmund	1904-1908	Reynolds, George	1890-1896
Noyes, Newton	1889-1900	Richards, Franklin	1946-1947
Odow, Tashi	1946-1947	Richards, Franklin S.	1889-1892
Olesen, Samuel W.	1917-1918	Richards, Heber G.	1910-1919
Oleson, Victor L.	1919-1920	Richards, Joseph E.	1914-1916
Olsen, Cora	1910-1918		1930-1940
Osmond, Charles	1918-1921	Richards, Lee Greene	1906-1908
	1936-1937	Richards, Paul C.	1993-
Osmond, Miriam	1936-1937	Richards, Renae Rigler	1987-
Osmond, Waldo L.	1928-1931	Richards, Sarah	1913-1915
Oterstrom, Franklin Wilford	1905-1911	Richardson, Joyce	1930-1931
Owens, Barbara R.	1988-1990		1936-1941
Pack, Alvin	1934-1935	Ridges, Jennis	1926-1927
Pack, Herbert J.	1915-1918	(also Farely, Jennis Ridges)	
Palmer, Linda	1992-1994	Rigler, Renae	1974-1976
Parker, Jeannine	1981-1988	Robbins, Elizabeth	1918-1919
Parker, Miriam	1931-1932	Roberts, B. H.	1893-1896
	1936-1939	Roberts, Darrel L.	1966-1967
Parkinson, Kenneth N.	1917-1920	Roberts, Vera	1920-1921
Parkinson, J. Dale	1956-1957	Robinson, Don L.	1977-1981
Parrish, Clara	1911-1915	Robinson, Twilla	1936-1937
Paul, Joshua Hughes	1899-1905	Robison, D. H.	1920-1921
Paul, Stella Maud Bradford	1905-1906	Rogers, Carla S.	1987-
Pendleton, Claire	1918-1920	Rogers, Frances	1912-1921
Penrose, Romania	1890-1895	(also Draper, Frances Rogers)	
(also Pratt, Romania P.)		Romney, Eldon B.	1946-1954
Perkins, Bragahan A.	1895-1896	Romney, Veda M.	1969-1986

Root, Chris K.	1994-	Smith, Paul Thomas	1986-1993
Ross, Milton Hurlrick	1898-1954	Smith, Salome	1910-1913
Roundy, Phyllis	1972-1976	Smith, Sylvia Draper	1929-1931
Rowberry, Charlotte	1929-1931	Smith, Willis A. M.	1924-1925
Rumel, Orson Jr.	1900-1901		1930-1931
Rundell, Avis	1951-1954	Snow, Irvin	1917-1918
	1956-1961	Snow, LeRoi C.	1899-1904
Russon, Allien R.	1931-1932	Snow, Merle	1909-1915
Ryan, Margaret R.	1975-1979	Southwick, E. W.	1930-1931
Ryneason, George A.	1936-1943	Spackman, Debra Ann	1994-
Sakota, Audrey	1916-1917	(also Gatherum, Debra Ann)	
Salzner, Edith	1975-1976	Spencer, John D.	1917-1921
Savage, Jeff A.	1994-		1936-1937
Schettler, C. D.	1927-1931	Steffenson, K. K.	1907-1911
Scott, Examae	1918-1920	Stephens, Evan	1890-1892
Seegmiller, Frank K.	1936-1939		1899-1908
Seeley, Drucilla	1908-1921	Stevenson, Hyrum	1910-1911
	1924-1925	Stevenson, Merlin	1923-1924
Seiler, Alice K.	1948-1951	Stewart, Charles B.	1899-1900
Seko, Ernest	1950-1951	Stewart, Madelyn	1925-1926
Self, Lorraine	1984-1991	Stincelli, Nicolas A.	1981-
	1992-	Strebel, John V.	1946-1947
Sessions, W. Clifford	1946-1963	Strong, Vicki	1986-1988
Sharp, Cecilia	1903-1906	Sudbury, Lita	1942-1947
(also Young, Cecilia S.)		Summerhays, Lorenzo	1920-1921
Sharp, F. Dennis	1985-1986	Summerhays, Lorenzo B.	1946-1961
Sharp, Marjean	1991-	Summerhays, Margaret	1917-1921
Shaw, Tina VanOrden	1991-1994	Sutherland, Deanna	1958-1963
(also VanOrden, Tina)		Sweeten, R. Owen	1917-1920
Sheets, Edwin S.	1907-1914	Swenson, Kevin W.	1991-
Shephard, Arthur	1897-1898	Swigart, Norma Knight	1931-1943
	1903-1906	(also Knight, Norma)	1946-1979
	1926-1927	Talmage, James E.	1888-1893
Shephard, David	1992-	Tanner Alphonza A.	1908-1909
Sherwood, Tamra	1930-1931	Tanner, Clara	1947-1949
Shipp, Eunice	1931-1932	Tanner, Joseph M.	1895-1896
Shirtleff, Helen	1937-1938		1900-1901
	1928-1929	Tarbox, L. Russell	1966-1969
Silver, Moralee W.	1893-1895	Taylor, A. Leona	1903-1904
Sjodahl, J. M.	1946-1972		1905-1908
Skanchy, Veda	1946-1966	Taylor, Elmina	1902-1908
Slusser, Burt M.	1948-1950	Taylor, Frank Y.	1923-1924
Smart, Esther M.	1912-1914	Taylor, George H.	1909-1910
Smith, Alma	1915-1921	Taylor, J. Allen	1966-1969
Smith, Calvin	1889-1892	Taylor, Julia	1925-1926
Smith, Camilla		Taylor, May	1904-1905
(also Cobb, Camilla Smith)		Taylor, Rachel Grant	1914-1921
Smith, Carolyn	1973-	Thatcher, Nathan D.	1917-1921
(also Brown, Carolyn Smith)			1930-1931
Smith, Donnette	1892-1905	Thomas, James Clayborn	1904-1916
(also Kesler, Donnette Smith)		Thomas, Julian	1909-1910
Smith, Earl Jay	1956-1961	Thompson, Fred	1992-1993
Smith, Eunice	1951-1954	Thompson, Monica Leak	1990-
Smith, Gertrude P.	1919-1920	(also Leak, Monica)	
Smith, James R.	1906-1908	Todd, James D.	1900-1904
	1919-1921	Tracy, Ronald L.	1969-
	1930-1931	Trejo, M. G.	1891-1892
Smith, Jesse	1913-1914	VanOrden, Tina	1991-1994
Smith, Lillian R.	1917-1921	(also Shaw, Tina VanOrden)	
	1930-1954	Vickers, Wallace	1917-1921
Smith, Ortha D.	1966-1979		

Wall, Charles	1958-1961	Young, Seymour B.	1890-1894
Walton, John J.	1890-1892	Young, Willard	1906-1915
Wangsgard, Cloyd E.	1966-1969	Zullo, Nick	1989-1990
Wanless, Lillian	1921-1922	Zoellner, E. Walter	1961-1976
Warburton, Sherisse	1993-		
Ward, William C. Jr.	1964-1967		
Waspe, Mabel I.	1914-1920		
Welling, Arthur	1909-1910		
	1921-1922		
Wells, Emiline	1902-1903		
Wells, Louisa	1918-1919		
West, J. Wallace	1925-1926		
	1930-1931		
West, Robert	1970-1982		
West, Roy A.	1943-1948		
Westra, Ate	1930-1941		
Wetzel, Charlotte	1905-1907		
White, Charles A.	1919-1921		
Whiteley, Alicebeth	1946-1947		
Whitmore, Ina	1903-1904		
(also Evans, Ina Whitmore)			
Whitney, Orson F.	1890-1892		
Widtsoe, Osborne J. P.	1905-1914		
Widtsoe, Rose H.	1911-1914		
Wightman, Frank	1898-1899		
Wilcken, Bertha	1896-1898		
Wilcox, Charles F.	1891-1896		
Wilcox, Mona	1908-1909		
Wilde, Delsi	1991-1993		
Wilkens, Bertha	1896-1898		
Willey, D. Neil	1965-1979		
Wilson, Guy C.	1915-1926		
Wilson, Lowell E.	1993-		
Wimmer, P. J. Allen	1978-		
(also Allen, P.J.)			
Wood, Evelyn F.	1968-1969		
Woodbury, John T.	1892-1896		
Woodford, Robert	1980-1988		
Woodhouse, Stephen K.	1989-		
Woodland, Richard	1968-1971		
Woolley, Fern C.	1911-1912		
Woolley, George R.	1955-1970		
Woolley, Jed F.	1897-1899		
Woolley, Leah	1919-1930		
Wooten, Richard T.	1954-1955		
Wright, Alma B.	1910-1921		
	1930-1931		
Wright, Helen	1918-1919		
Wunderli, Fred	1966-1967		
Yetter, Tammi	1980-1981		
Young, Cecilia Sharp	1903-1906		
Young, Don Carlos	1889-1892		
Young, Hortense	1918-1920		
Young, Kimball	1918-1920		
Young, Levi Edgar	1896-1898		
Young, Lucille	1920-1921		
(also McAllister, Lucy Young)			
Young, Newell K.	1918-1921		
Young, Richard W.	1890-1894		
	1901-1902		

APPENDIX B
 STUDENT CUMULATIVE ENROLLMENT*
 LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS
 1886-1993

NAME	PRESIDENT	YEAR	CUMULATIVE ENROLLMENT*	LEVEL OR TYPE OF ENROLLMENT					
				DAY	NIGHT	TOTAL	PREPARATORY GRADES 7-8	HIGH SCHOOL GRADES 9-12	JR. COLLEGE GRADES 13-14
Salt Lake Stake Academy	Maeser	1886-1887	138				138 Start		
Salt Lake Stake Academy	Done	1887-1888	149				149		
Salt Lake Stake Academy	Talmage	1888-1889	341				217	124 Start	
Salt Lake Stake Academy	Talmage	1889-1890	278				199	79	
LDS College	Talmage	1890-1891	440				321	119	
LDS College	Talmage	1891-1892	384				239	145	
LDS College	Done	1892-1893	359				...	...
LDS College	Done	1893-1894	324				...	...
LDS College	Done	1894-1895	234				...	...
LDS College	Done	1895-1896	257				...	...
LDS College	Done	1896-1897	287			117 Start	44	126	
LDS College	Done	1897-1898	370			94	150	126	
LDS College	Done	1898-1899	641			295	150	196	
LDS College	Paul	1899-1900	468			226	110	132	
LDS College	Paul	1900-1901	500			...	...	...
LDS University	Paul	1901-1902	568			...	...	...
LDS University	Paul	1902-1903	1230			450	...	...
LDS University	Paul	1903-1904	1112			566	...	...
LDS University	Paul	1904-1905	1167			...	...	...
LDS University	Paul	1905-1906	1228			...	...	...
LDS University	Young	1906-1907	...			...	...	...
LDS University	Young	1907-1908	1128			511	...	...
LDS University	Young	1908-1909	1298			...	...	...
LDS University	Young	1909-1910	1262			...	...	...
LDS University	Young	1910-1911	1187			422	38 End	727	
LDS University	Young	1911-1912	1144			...	...	...
LDS University	Young	1912-1213	1147			468	...	679	
LDS University	Young	1913-1914	...			578	...	...
LDS University	Young	1914-1915	1289			577	...	712	
LDS University	Wilson	1915-1916	...			546	...	...
LDS University	Wilson	1916-1917	...			637	...	...
LDS University	Wilson	1917-1918	...			658	...	...
LDS University	Wilson	1918-1919	...			1034	...	...
LDS University	Wilson	1919-1920	...			1144	...	...
LDS University	Wilson	1920-1921	2353			1347	...	1006	
LDS University	Wilson	1921-1922	2216			1178	...	1038	
LDS University	Wilson	1922-1923	2328			1092	...	1151	85 Start
LDS University	Wilson	1923-1924	2427			1167	...	1160	100

NAME	PRESIDENT	YEAR	CUMULATIVE ENROLLMENT*	LEVEL OR TYPE OF ENROLLMENT					
				BUSINESS DEPARTMENT OR COLLEGE			PREPARATORY GRADES 7-8	HIGH SCHOOL GRADES 9-12	JR. COLLEGE GRADES 13-14
				DAY	NIGHT	TOTAL			
LDS University	Wilson	1924-1925	2248					1167	66
LDS University	Wilson	1925-1926	2195					1174	94
LDS University	Fox	1926-1927	2113					1074	150
LDS College	Fox	1927-1928	...	491	414	905		...	...
LDS College	Fox	1928-1929	2505	666	580	1246		1161	98
LDS College	Fox	1929-1930	2661	897	694	1591		889	181
LDS College	Fox	1930-1931	2445	943	561	1504		941 End	... End
LDS Business College	Fox	1931-1932	1050	687	363	1050			
LDS Business College	Fox	1932-1933	731	550	181	731			
LDS Business College	Fox	1933-1934	1206	703	503	1206			
LDS Business College	Fox	1934-1935	...	...	649	...			
LDS Business College	Fox	1935-1036	...	...	828	...			
LDS Business College	Fox	1936-1937	...	...	852	...			
LDS Business College	Fox	1937-1938	...	...	898	...			
LDS Business College	Fox	1938-1939	1688	954	734	1688			
LDS Business College	Fox	1939-1940	1933	1220	713	1933			
LDS Business College	Fox	1940-1941	2079	1220	859	2079			
LDS Business College	Fox	1941-1942	2558	1422	1136	2558			
LDS Business College	Fox	1942-1943	2039	1130	909	2039			
LDS Business College	Fox	1943-1944	1288	648	640	1288			
LDS Business College	Fox	1944-1945	1155	580	575	1155			
LDS Business College	Fox	1945-1946	1157	725	732	1157			
LDS Business College	Fox	1946-1947	1550	860	690	1550			
LDS Business College	Fox	1947-1948	1552	850	702	1552			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1948-1949	1624	822	802	1624			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1949-1950	1671	861	810	1671			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1950-1951	1662	818	851	1662			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1951-1952	1572	730	842	1572			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1952-1953	1560	720	839	1560			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1953-1954	598	395	201	598			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1954-1955	1233	690	543	1233			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1955-1956	1308	765	543	1308			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1956-1957	1447	785	662	1447			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1957-1958	1372	710	662	1372			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1958-1959	1253	683	570	1253			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1959-1960	1295	685	610	1295			
LDS Business College	Bennion	1960-1961	1185	590	595	1185			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1961-1962	1115	600	515	1115			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1962-1963	1114	516	598	1114			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1963-1964	1436	659	777	1436			

NAME	PRESIDENT	YEAR	CUMULATIVE ENROLLMENT*	LEVEL OR TYPE OF ENROLLMENT			PREPARATORY GRADES 7-8	HIGH SCHOOL GRADES 9-12	JR. COLLEGE GRADES 13-14
				BUSINESS DEPARTMENT OR COLLEGE					
				DAY	NIGHT	TOTAL			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1964-1965	1608	605	1003	1608			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1965-1966	2250	610	1640	2250			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1966-1967	1642	703	929	1642			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1967-1968	1630	595	1018	1630			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1968-1969	1396	702	694	1396			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1969-1970	1429	735	694	1429			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1970-1971	1495	801	694	1495			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1971-1972	1598	812	786	1598			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1972-1973	1834	851	983	1834			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1973-1974	1721	802	919	1721			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1974-1975	2042**	855	1187	2042			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1975-1976	1838	810	1028	1838			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1976-1977	1918	660	1258	1918			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1977-1978	1485	632	853	1485			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1978-1979	1742	800	942	1742			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1979-1980	1843	872	971	1843			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1980-1981	1870	798	1072	1870			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1981-1982	1804	904	900	1804			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1982-1983	1664	870	794	1664			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1983-1984	1652	910	742	1652			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1984-1985	1629	863	766	1629			
LDS Business College	Kirkham	1985-1986	1374	746	628	1374			
LDS Business College	Beesley	1986-1987	2122	1522	600	2122			
LDS Business College	Beesley	1987-1988	2264	1670	594	2264			
LDS Business College	Beesley	1988-1989	2208	1725	483	2208			
LDS Business College	Beesley	1989-1990	2118	1779	339	2118			
LDS Business College	Beesley	1990-1991	2191	1894	297	2191			
LDS Business College	Beesley	1991-1992	2286	1436	350	2286			
LDS Business College	Woodhouse	1992-1993	2368	1969	399	2368			

* "Cumulative Enrollment" means total registrations for two terms (semesters) per year or three quarters per year plus Night School and Summer School.

** In 1974, 326 students transferred in to the LDS Business College after Stevens Henegar's Salt Lake City campus closed.

... Means, yes, there were students, but no record of the number.

APPENDIX C
 CURRICULUM 1886–1993
 LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS

TODAY (1992)		COURSES OFFERED OVER THE YEARS	
DEPARTMENT TITLE	ALTERNATE COURSE TITLE	YEAR FIRST OFFERED	COURSE TITLE
Accounting	Bookkeeping	1929	Accounting
		1987	CYMA (Acct Software)
		1964	Taxes
		1888	Bookkeeping A
		1889	Bookkeeping B
		1887	Commercial Practice
Art	Art History	1972	Art
		1985	Introduction to Art
	Drawing	1987	Design
		1886	Drawing A
		1887	Drawing B
		1972	Ad Layout
		1968	Photography
		Computers	Information Systems Computers	1968	Operating Systems
1956	IBM Punch Cards		
1986	Computer Communication		
Computer Operations	1990		WordPerfect
	1986		Spreadsheets
	1991		Graphics
	1985		Programming
	1968		COBOL, FORTRAN, Assembler
	1986		Data Base
	1991		Net Work
	1986		Hardware
Communications		1950	Public Speaking
		1978	Interpersonal Communications
		1991	Organizational Communications
		1887	Elocution
		1889	Rhetoric A
		1891	Rhetoric B
		1934	Radio Broadcasting
English	English Writing	1909	Commercial English
		1920	Business English
		1886	Composition A
		1889	Composition B
		1889	Composition C
		1886	Penmanship A
		1887	Penmanship B
		1888	Penmanship C
	Grammar	1891	Orthography (Spelling)
		1912	Spelling
		1886	Grammar A

TODAY (1993)

COURSES OFFERED OVER THE YEARS

DEPARTMENT TITLE	ALTERNATE COURSE TITLE	YEAR FIRST OFFERED	COURSE TITLE	
English (continued)	Editing Vocabulary	1887	Grammar B	
		1889	Grammar C	
			1991	Editing
			1890	Vocabulary
			1889	English Literature
			1891	Literature
			1887	Reading
			1887	Fourth Reading
			1887	Fifth Reading
			1956	Special Reading
		1975	Introduction to Literature	
Health Services	Medical Law Terminology Records	1978	Health Services	
		1983	Health Law	
		1976	Medical Terminology	
		1978	Medical Records	
		1985	Lab Procedures	
	Transcripts	1981	Clinical Assistant	
		1987	Insurance Codes	
		1981	Medical Transcription	
		1887	Hygiene A	
		1887	Hygiene B	
		1894	Sanitary Science	
Interior Design	Drawing	1984	Interior Design	
		1987	Color Theory	
		1987	Design	
	Rendering	1886	Drawing A	
		1887	Drawing B	
	Furnishings	1976	Interior Renderings	
		1981	Drafting	
		1979	Home Furnishings	
Languages		1894	Language	
		1895	Spanish	
		1894	Arabic	
		1989	Hebrew	
		1887	Latin	
		1891	German	
		1898	Ancient Languages	
	1901	French		
Life Science	Anatomy	1975	Life Science	
		1889	Biology	
		1986	Nutrition	
		1889	Physiology	
		1986	Common Medicines	
		1887	Natural History	
		1894	Natural Science	

TODAY (1993)		COURSES OFFERED OVER THE YEARS	
DEPARTMENT TITLE	ALTERNATE COURSE TITLE	YEAR FIRST OFFERED	COURSE TITLE
Management	Business Law Finance Entrepreneurship	1948	Management
		1897	Commercial Law
		1964	Personal Finance
		1894	Business
		1896	Commerce
Marketing		1965	Marketing
		1920	Advertising
		1918	Salesmanship
		1900	Real Estate
Mathematics	Statistics	1886	Math
		1889	Algebra
		1889	Higher Algebra
		1964	Business Statistics
		1886	Arithmetic A
		1887	Arithmetic B
		1887	Arithmetic C
		1887	Practical Arithmetic
		1889	Advanced Arithmetic
		1891	Trigonometry
		1891	Surveying
Office Administration	Office Administration Keyboarding	1948	Sec. Practice w/ Office Man.
		1900	Typewriting
		1981	Word Processing
		1928	Speed Writing
	Shorthand Transcription Records Management	1887	Phonography [shorthand]
		1889	Shorthand
		1948	Filing
		1986	Law Office
		1895	Business
		1899	Telegraphy
		1918	Office Machines
		1932	Machine Calculation
		1940	Posting Machines
		1956	Court Reporting
1891	Commercial Law		
Physical Education		1986	Aerobics
		1986	Swimming
		1894	Physical Culture
Physical Science		1894	Physical Science
		1986	Geography
		1889	Physics
		1889	Chemistry
		1889	Astronomy
		1891	Descriptive Astronomy
		1891	Geology
		1889	Natural Philosophy
		1887	Natural History

TODAY (1993)

COURSES OFFERED OVER THE YEARS

DEPARTMENT TITLE	ALTERNATE COURSE TITLE	YEAR FIRST OFFERED	COURSE TITLE	
Religion	Choir	1886	Religion, Bible, B of M, Catechism	
		1886	Singing	
	Book of Mormon	1889	1889	Music
			1894	Vocal Music
		1889	Book of Mormon Theology A	
		1889	Book of Mormon Theology B	
		1889	Missionary	
		1958	Marriage	
		Old Testament	1889	Bible Theology A
			1889	Bible Theology B
		New Testament Parables	1897	Bible Evidences
			1985	Parables
	1958		Doctrine and Covenants	
	1974		Pearl of Great Price	
	1972		Teachings of the Prophets	
	1974		LDS History	
	1978		Presidents of the Church	
	1974		Genealogy	
	1894		Ecclesiastical History	
	1931		Ethics	
	1940		Character Education	
	1948		Institute Started	
	1887		Theology	
	1887		Compendium Theology	
	1887	Testimony		
	1894	Reason in Theology		
Retail Merchandising (Formerly Fashion Merchandising)	Merchandising	1968	Marketing	
		1991	Retailing	
		1968	Textiles	
		1986	Wardrobe	
		1979	Fashion	
		1986	Buying	
		1958	Salesmanship	
		1986	Modeling	
		Social Sciences		1978	American National Government
1989	Study Skills			
1893	Psychology			
1948	Personnel/Career Culture			
1987	Sociology			
1910	Economics			
1980	Humanities			
1887	U.S. History			
1889	General History			
1891	Natural History			
1886	Geography			
1887	Higher Geography			
1887	Physical Geography			
1891	Standard Geography			
1889	Domestic Sciences			
1891	Natural Philosophy			
1891	Civil Government			

TODAY (1993)		COURSES OFFERED OVER THE YEARS	
DEPARTMENT TITLE	ALTERNATE COURSE TITLE	YEAR FIRST OFFERED	COURSE TITLE
Social Sciences (continued)		1894	Political Science
		1894	Mental Sciences
		1894	Philosophy
Other Prior Courses			Mechanical
		1903	Woodwork
		1905	Iron Work
		1905	Agriculture
			Education
		1889	Librarian
		1891	Theory of Teaching
		1900	Normal School
		1902	Pedagogy
		1902	Kindergarten
		1905	Education
		1905	Training School

APPENDIX D
MEMBERS OF GOVERNING BOARDS 1886-1994
LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS
PART I: ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

SURNAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	YEARS SERVED		1886-1888 Org. Comm.	1888-1891 SL Stake Board	1891-1901 College Board	1901-1927 Univ. Board	1927-1931 College Board	1931-1938 LDS Bus. Coll. Board	1938-1994 Church Board of Educ.
			START	END							
Ashton	Marvin	O.	1935	1937						X	
Ashton	Marvin	J.	1972	1994							X
Badger	Rodney	C.	1886	1888	X						
Beesley	Wilford	A.	1929	1938					X	X	
Bennion	Adam	S.	1939	1958							X
Benson	Ezra	Taft	1950	1994							X
Bowen	Albert	E.	1939	1953							X
Brown	Hugh	B.	1928	1935					X	X	
			1958	1975							X
Brown	Victor	L.	1972	1985							X
Callis	Charles	A.	1939	1947							X
Cannon	Angus	M.	1886	1912	X	X	X	X			
Cannon	Hugh	J.	1923	1931				X	X		
Cannon	Sylvester	Q.	1923	1938				X	X	X	
Clark	J.	Reuben	1939	1961							X
Clawson	Spencer		1886	1899	X	X	X				
Clawson	Rudger		1913	1944				X	X	X	X
Cope	Francis		1886	1891	X	X					
Cowley	Matthew		1950	1953							X
Cutler	John	C.	1892	1905			X	X			
Daynes	Joseph	J.	1927	1933					X	X	
Dougall	William	B.	1886	1900	X	X	X				
Dunn	Paul	H.	1966	1977							X
Dyer	Alvin	R.	1968	1975							X
Evans	Frank		1941	1947							X
Evans	Richard	L.	1953	1971							X
Eyring	Henry	B.	1985	Present							X
Faust	James	E.	1994	Present							X
Goddard	Percy	J.	1936	1938						X	
Grant	Heber	J.	1900	1945			X	X	X	X	X
Hales	Janette	C.	1992	Present							X
Hammond	D.	E.	1927	1930					X		
Hanks	Marion	D.	1962	1984							X
Hatch	Lorenzo	H.	1937	1938						X	
Hinckley	Bryant	S.	1927	1936					X	X	
Hinckley	Gordon	B.	1961	Present							X
Hunter	Howard	W.	1959	Present							X
Hyde	A.	E.	1886	1888	X						
Isaacson	Thorpe	B.	1966	1970							X
Ivins	Anthony	W.	1922	1934				X	X	X	
Jack	Elaine	L.	1983	Present							X

SURNAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	YEARS SERVED		1886-1888 Org. Comm.	1888-1891 SL Stake Board	1891-1901 College Board	1901-1927 Univ. Board	1927-1931 College Board	1931-1938 LDS Bus. Coll. Board	1938-1994 Church Board of Educ.
			START	END							
Kapp	Ardeth	G.	1984	1992							X
Kimball	Spencer	W.	1951	1985							X
Knight	John	M.	1923	1924				X			
Larsen	Dean	L.	1993	1994							X
Lee	Harold	B.	1930	1937					X	X	
			1950	1973							
Lund	Anthon	H.	1901	1911				X			
Lyman	Francis	M.	1905	1911				X			
Lyman	Richard	R.	1919	1944				X	X	X	X
Maxwell	Neal	A.	1981	Present							X
McConkie	Bruce	R.	1972	1985							X
McKay	David	O.	1939	1970							X
Merrill	Joseph	A.	1939	1952							X
Miller	Uriah	G.	1923	1932				X	X	X	
Monson	Thomas	S.	1964	Present							X
Morris	Elias		1888	1898	X	X					
Morris	George	A.	1954	1962							X
Morris	Nephi	L.	1923	1929				X	X		
Moyle	Henry	D.	1950	1963							X
Naisbitt	Henry	W.	1891	1895			X				
Nelson	Russell	M.	1984	1993							X
Nicholson	John		1888	1902	X	X					
Oaks	Dallin	H.	1984	1993							X
Packer	Boyd	K.	1962	Present							X
Penrose	Charles	W.	1912	1922				X			
Perry	L.	Tom	1985	Present							X
Petersen	Mark	E.	1950	1975							X
Rasmussen	Soren		1923	1927				X			
Richards	Franklin	S.	1915	1931				X	X	X	
Richards	LeGrand		1952	1975							X
Richards	Stayner		1937	1938					X		
Richards	Stephen	L.	1939	1959							X
Romney	Marion	G.	1951	1985							X
Rossiter	William	A.	1886	1901	X	X	X				
Rowe	William	H.	1886	1888	X						
Smith	Barbara	B.	1975	1983							X
Smith	George	Albert	1945	1951							X
Smith	John	Henry	1911	1912				X			
Smith	Winslow	F.	1924	1938				X	X	X	
Snow	Lorenzo		1901	1903				X			

SURNAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	YEARS SERVED		1886-1888 Org. Comm.	1888-1891 SL Stake Board	1891-1901 College Board	1901-1927 Univ. Board	1927-1931 College Board	1931-1938 LDS Bus. Coll. Board	1938-1994 Church Board of Educ.
			START	END							
Spafford	Belle	S.	1968	1975							X
Stapley	Delbert	L.	1951	1975							X
Tanner	N.	Eldon	1962	1982							X
Taylor	Frank	Y.	1923	1928			X	X			
Taylor	George	H.	1891	1902			X				
Taylor	Joseph	E.	1901	1911			X				
Towler	Thomas	E.	1934	1938					X		
Tuttle	A.	Theodore	1962	1975							X
Vandenberg	John	H.	1962	1972							X
Watson	James		1888	1891	X						
Wells	Joseph	S.	1901	1903			X				
West	Franklin	L.	1939	1953							X
Widtsoe	John	A.	1939	1952							X
Winder	Barbara		1983	1990							X
Winter	Arthur		1913	1941			X	X	X	X	X
Wirthlin	Joseph	B.	1991	Present							X
Young	Heber		1891	1895		X					
Young	Willard		1898	1931		X	X	X			

Present means 1994

APPENDIX D

MEMBERS OF GOVERNING BOARDS 1886-1994

LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PARENT INSTITUTIONS

PART II: ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

SURNAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	YEARS SERVED		1886-1888 Org. Comm.	1888-1891 SL Stake Board	1891-1901 College Board	1901-1927 Univ. Board	1927-1931 College Board	1931-1938 LDS Bus. Coll. Board	1938-1994 Church Board of Educ.
			START	END							
Badger	Rodney	C.	1886	1888	X						
Cannon	Angus	M.	1886	1912	X	X	X	X			
Clawson	Spencer		1886	1899	X	X	X				
Cope	Francis		1886	1891	X	X					
Dougall	William	B.	1886	1900	X	X	X				
Hyde	A.	E.	1886	1888	X						
Rossiter	William	A.	1886	1901	X	X	X				
Rowe	William	H.	1886	1888	X						
Morris	Elias		1888	1898		X	X				
Nicholson	John		1888	1902		X	X				

SURNAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	YEARS SERVED		1886-1888 Org. Comm.	1888-1891 SL Stake Board	1891-1901 College Board	1901-1927 Univ. Board	1927-1931 College Board	1931-1938 LDS Bus. Coll. Board	1938-1994 Church Board of Educ.
			START	END							
Watson	James		1888	1891	X						
Naisbitt	Henry	W.	1891	1895			X				
Taylor	George	H.	1891	1902			X	X			
Young	Heber		1891	1895			X				
Cutler	John	C.	1892	1905			X	X			
Young	Willard		1898	1931			X	X	X		
Grant	Heber	J.	1900	1945			X	X	X	X	X
Lund	Anthon	H.	1901	1911			X				
Snow	Lorenzo		1901	1903			X				
Taylor	Joseph	E.	1901	1911			X				
Wells	Joseph	S.	1901	1903			X				
Lyman	Francis	M.	1905	1911			X				
Smith	John	Henry	1911	1912			X				
Penrose	Charles	W.	1912	1922			X				
Clawson	Rudger		1913	1944			X	X	X	X	X
Winter	Arthur		1913	1941			X	X	X	X	X
Richards	Franklin	S.	1915	1931			X	X	X		
Lyman	Richard	R.	1919	1944			X	X	X	X	X
Ivins	Anthony	W.	1922	1934			X	X	X		
Cannon	Hugh	J.	1923	1931			X	X			
Cannon	Sylvester	Q.	1923	1938			X	X	X		
Knight	John	M.	1923	1924			X				
Miller	Uriah	G.	1923	1932			X	X	X		
Morris	Nephi	L.	1923	1929			X	X			
Rasmussen	Soren		1923	1927			X				
Taylor	Frank	Y.	1923	1928			X	X			
Smith	Winslow	F.	1924	1938			X	X	X		
Daynes	Joseph	J.	1927	1933				X	X		
Hammond	D.	E.	1927	1930				X			
Hinckley	Bryant	S.	1927	1936				X	X		
Brown	Hugh	B.	1928	1935				X	X		
Beesley	Wilford	A.	1929	1938				X	X		
Lee	Harold	B.	1930	1937				X	X		
Towler	Thomas	E.	1934	1938					X		
Ashton	Marvin	O.	1935	1937					X		
Goddard	Percy	J.	1936	1938					X		
Hatch	Lorenzo	H.	1937	1938					X		
Richards	Stayner		1937	1938					X		
Bennion	Adam	S.	1939	1958							X
Bowen	Albert	E.	1939	1953							X
Callis	Charles	A.	1939	1947							X
Clark	J.	Reuben	1939	1961							X
McKay	David	O.	1939	1970							X
Merrill	Joseph	A.	1939	1952							X
Richards	Stephen	L	1939	1959							X

SURNAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	YEARS SERVED		
			START	END	
West	Franklin	L.	1939	1953	
Widtsoe	John	A.	1939	1952	X
Evans	Frank		1941	1947	X
Smith	George	Albert	1945	1951	X
Benson	Ezra	Taft	1950	1994	X
Cowley	Matthew		1950	1953	X
Lee	Harold	B.	1950	1973	X
Moyle	Henry	D.	1950	1963	X
Petersen	Mark	E.	1950	1975	X
Kimball	Spencer	W.	1951	1985	X
Romney	Marion	G.	1951	1985	X
Stapley	Delbert	L.	1951	1975	X
Richards	LeGrand		1952	1975	X
Evans	Richard	L.	1953	1971	X
Morris	George	A.	1954	1962	X
Brown	Hugh	B.	1958	1975	X
Hunter	Howard	W.	1959	Present	X
Hinckley	Gordon	B.	1961	Present	X
Hanks	Marion	D.	1962	1984	X
Packer	Boyd	K.	1962	Present	X
Tanner	N.	Eldon	1962	1982	X
Tuttle	A.	Theodore	1962	1975	X
Vandenberg	John	H.	1962	1972	X
Monson	Thomas	S.	1964	Present	X
Dunn	Paul	H.	1966	1977	X
Isaacson	Thorpe	B.	1966	1970	X
Dyer	Alvin	R.	1968	1975	X
Spafford	Belle	S.	1968	1975	X
Ashton	Marvin	J.	1972	1994	X
Brown	Victor	L.	1972	1985	X
McConkie	Bruce	R.	1972	1985	X
Smith	Barbara	B.	1975	1983	X
Maxwell	Neal	A.	1981	Present	X
Jack	Elaine	L.	1983	Present	X
Winder	Barbara		1983	1990	X
Kapp	Ardeth	G.	1984	1992	X
Nelson	Russell	M.	1984	1993	X
Oaks	Dallin	H.	1984	1993	X
Perry	L.	Tom	1985	Present	X
Eyring	Henry	B.	1985	Present	X
Wirthin	Joseph	B.	1991	Present	X
Hales	Janette	C.	1992	Present	X
Larsen	Dean	L.	1993	1994	X
Faust	James	E.	1994	Present	X

1886-1888

Org. Comm.

1888-1891

SL Stake Board

1891-1901

College Board

1901-1927

Univ. Board

1927-1931

College Board

1931-1938

LDS Bus. Coll. Board

1938-1994

Church Board of Educ.

APPENDIX E
 STUDENT BODY CONSTITUTIONS
 PART I: CONSTITUTION OF L. D. S. U. STUDENT BODY
 (REVISED JANUARY, 1927)

Article I—Name

That name of this organization shall be the Student Body of the Latter-Day Saints University.

Article II—Purpose

This organization is effected by the faculty and the students of the Latter-Day Saints University;

- (a) The better to fit the students for intelligent action and self-control in our social institutions;
- (b) To foster harmony and cooperation between the faculty and the student body;
- (c) To promote a genuine school spirit;
- (d) To realize better the ideals which the school was founded and those which may be enunciated, from time to time, by the board of trustees and the president of the school.

Article III

- Sec. 1. Any student registered in the L. D. S. U. shall be an active member of this organization, upon registration.
- Sec. 2. All members of the faculty and the board of trustees of the university shall be honorary members of the student body organization.

Article IV—Officers

- Sec. 1. The officers of this organization shall be: a president, a first vice president, a second vice president, a secretary-treasurer, a board of control, a student court, a court of appeal, a council of attorneys, and a force of deputies.
- Sec. 2. The president, first and second vice president of the organization shall be elected by a majority vote of the active members of the organization. The secretary-treasurer shall be appointed by the faculty director of student finance.
- Sec. 3. The board of control shall consist of: the president of the school, the matron, Junior College director, faculty director of student finance, faculty advisor of the Student Body Court, and two other faculty members to be elected by the faculty, the presidents of classes, the editor of the "Gold and Blue," the editor of the "S" Book, the presidency and secretary-treasurer of the student body, and the judge.
- Sec. 4. The student body court shall be composed of a presiding judge and two other judges who shall be chosen from the members of the board of control provided that no member of the board of control shall be elected to the office of judge.
- Sec. 5. The court of appeal shall be composed of the president of the school and advisory council.
- Sec. 6. The council of attorneys shall be composed of ten members of the organization: viz., the presidents of each of the four classes and six other members appointed by the board of control.
- Sec. 7. The deputies shall be chosen by the student body president subject to the approval of the judge and faculty advisor of the student body court.
- Sec. 8. No member who is not, under the rules of the school, eligible to participate in the general student activities shall be eligible to hold an office in this organization.

Article V—Duties

- 150
- Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the president of this organization to call and preside over all members of the student body and board of control, to direct the enforcement of all orders from the board of control and student court, and to appoint the deputies.
- Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the first vice president to assume the duties of the president in case of the absence or disability of the president and first vice president.
- Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the second vice president to assume the duties of the president in case of the absence or disability of the president and first vice president.
- Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to take the minutes of all student body and board of control meetings; and to handle, dispose of by check and account for all student body funds, provided that no check be issued unless it is countersigned by the faculty director of student finance.
- Sec. 5. All legislative powers of this organization shall be vested in the board of control.
- Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the student court to hear all complaints against any student or organization of the school for any offense against the student body, to render a verdict on all complaints and in cases where the defendant is found guilty, to decree his punishment and order the president of the organization to enforce the decree.
- Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the court of appeal to hear appeals of any student or organization found guilty in the student court and to either affirm or overrule the decision of said court. In case the decision is overruled, the matter shall be referred back to the student court for reconsideration. The court of appeal may have original jurisdiction in all offenses against the school.
- Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the council of attorneys to question the defendant or witnesses for the purpose of bringing out both sides of the question under consideration. Any two members of this council may be chosen by the defendant to defend him in his cause. The presiding judge may appoint two of the council to act as prosecutors.
- Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the deputies to file complaints against students and organizations, to enforce the laws of the organization, and to act under the direction of the president in carrying out any order of the board of control or student court.

Article VI—Funds

All funds of the organization shall be deposited under the direction of the faculty director of student finance and shall be subject to the secretary-treasurer of the organization when countersigned by the faculty director of student finance.

Article VII—Elections

The elective officers of the organization shall be elected the first time at an election called by the executive committee of the school at such a time as they may determine, and thereafter not later than three weeks prior to the closing of the active school year, and they shall hold office during the succeeding school year.

Article VIII

No student shall be allowed to participate in any student activity or to attend any contest, social or other function given under the direction of the student body or any class or organization within the student body after judgment has been rendered against him by the student court, until he has been punished according to the decree of the court.

Article IX—Amendment

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the organization. The proposed amendment shall be publicly posted at least two weeks before the vote is taken.

APPENDIX E
STUDENT BODY CONSTITUTIONS
PART II: LDS BUSINESS COLLEGE ASSOCIATED STUDENT BODY COUNCIL
1992

CONSTITUTION

- I. All registered students are members of the associated students of LDS Business College.
- II. The purposes of the Associated Student Body Council
 - A. To promote the purposes of LDS Business College
 - 1. To develop firm testimonies of the divinity of Jesus Christ and His restored gospel
 - 2. To develop Church leadership
 - 3. To develop community leadership
 - B. To provide opportunities for social interaction which fosters
 - 1. A sense of belonging
 - 2. Service
 - 3. Keeping standards
 - 4. Wholesome recreation
 - C. To represent the students (individually and collectively) to the administration and faculty
- III. The Student Council
 - A. Three elected officers
 - 1. President
 - 2. Vice-President
 - 3. Secretary
 - B. Representatives of each student club or specialty organization, such as:
 - 1. International Student Association
 - 2. Lambda Delta Sigma Sorority
 - 3. Institute Choir
 - 4. Phi Beta Lambda
 - 5. Sports
 - 6. North Residence Hall
 - 7. South Residence Hall
- IV. Advisors to the Council
 - A. The Dean of Students and Director of the Institute act as general advisors to the Council throughout the year.
 - 1. Serve as specific support to the three elected officers.
 - 2. Give final approval for student budget, College-wide activities, projects, or ASB procedures.
 - B. Other faculty/staff members serve as on-site advisors for individual activities.
 - C. Student club or specialty organizations have their own advisor.
- V. Finances
 - A. The financing of the student council organization is based on a budgetary allotment from the general funds of the College. The amount is based on past needs of student activities. It adheres to the general College financial management policy.
- VI. Specific duties of the Associated Student Body Presidency

- A. President
 - 1. Presides over the Student Council
 - 2. Serves as liaison to Administration, Staff, and Faculty
 - 3. Serves as liaison to the community
 - 4. Conducts weekly ASB Presidency meeting
 - 5. Conducts weekly ASB Council meeting
 - 6. Conducts devotionals
 - 7. Plans annual calendar of events
 - 8. Oversees Publicity Director
 - 9. Supports each Council member in his/her responsibilities
 - B. Vice-President
 - 1. Represents ASB President in Absence of the president
 - 2. Submits proposed annual budget to advisors
 - 3. Manages the ASB budget
 - 4. Submits proposed expenditures to advisors for approval
 - 5. Serves as intercollegiate liaison
 - 6. Insures building clean-up after activities
 - 7. Supervises production and distribution of student identification cards
 - 8. Supports each Council member in his/her responsibility
 - C. Secretary
 - 1. Represents ASB President in the absence of the president and vice-president
 - 2. Maintains an historic record of ASB activities
 - 3. Prepares agendas and maintains minutes of meetings
 - 4. Reserves rooms on campus and locations off campus for activities sponsored by ASB
 - 5. Supports each Council member in his/her responsibilities
- VII. ASB Elections
- A. General Requirements to be an Elected Officer
 - 1. Current Ecclesiastical Endorsement
 - 2. Minimum 2.8 cumulative grade point average
 - 3. Full-time student at LDS Business College
 - B. Procedures
 - 1. All applications will be screened by the Dean of Students
 - 2. Specific primary and general election times and procedures will be determined by the current ASB officers and advisors
 - 3. All voting for ASB officers will be accomplished by secret ballot
- VIII. Replacement
- A. Causes for replacement
 - 1. Failure to maintain full-time student status
 - 2. Failure to meet minimum obligations for the elected office as determined by the other elected officers and advisors
 - 3. Violation of the Code of Honor
 - 4. Failure to maintain 2.8 cumulative grade point average
 - B. Filling the vacancy
 - 1. When a vacancy occurs in an elected office, it will be filled by appointment by the other elected officers and the advisors
- IX. Constitution Modification Process
- A. Modification of this Constitution may be accomplished by the general approval of the elected officers, Council advisors, and the President of the College
- X. Enactment
- A. This Constitution shall go into effect 1 August 1991

APPENDIX F
DOCUMENTS ABOUT HISTORY WRITING PROJECTTHE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
OFFICE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84150

February 19, 1991

Lynn Mathers Hilton
1458 Hollywood Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105

Dear Brother Hilton:

We are pleased to extend to you a part-time Church Service call to work at the LDS Business College for twelve months. This confirms that you began serving on January 7, 1991.

We appreciate your desire to be helpful in carrying forward the work of the Church. As you well know, there is no more satisfying experience than to labor faithfully in building up the kingdom of God in the earth. You will report to and work under the direction of Kenneth H. Beesley.

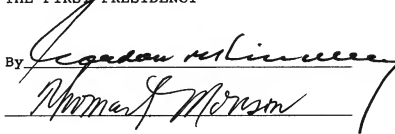
This call carries with it some of the blessings that come of regular missionary service. The work which you and others are doing on a Church Service basis is of inestimable value. You will be set apart by your bishop in this calling.

We wish for you every joy in this undertaking.

Sincerely your brethren,

THE FIRST PRESIDENCY

By


Norman J. Monson

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Full-Time Faculty and Staff
FROM: President Beesley
DATE: January 2, 1991
SUBJECT: Lynn M. Hilton

Dr. Lynn M. Hilton (resume attached) has recently retired and agreed to serve as a volunteer at LDS Business College. Lynn will be here full-time 8:00 to 5:00 P.M. on Mondays beginning January 7. He has agreed to write a history of LDS Business College.

I am excited about this new development. Lynn is a distinguished scholar and writer and should do a superb job on the history that certainly needs to be done.

I am in the process of pulling together relevant materials that will be helpful to Lynn. I welcome from any of you materials or suggestions you may have. I have started a very rough outline of the table of contents (attached). Please feel free to make any changes, suggestions, additions, etc. Also, if you have any anecdotes, insights, special stories, etc., that you would like to give directly to Lynn, if you tell him how it really was, these inputs would be most welcome.

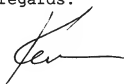
Lynn has also agreed to be available as a lecturer from time to time at the College as invited by the faculty. You will see from his background and experience that he could be very valuable in many of our courses. I am sure we will use him in the Tuesday 10:00 A.M. Forum hours.

Lynn will be housed on Mondays in the library in the group study room. Please feel free to drop by and get acquainted and make Lynn feel welcome.

Best personal regards.

ls

Attachments



THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY
SAINTS

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
Main Floor
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150
Phone (801) 240-2363

24 October 1991

Lynn M. Hilton
1458 Hollywood Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105

Dear Brother Hilton:

Please be informed that an extension has been added to your part-time Church Service calling at the LDS Business College. Your call is extended to 1 July 1992.

We thank you for your willingness to continue in this valuable service. May you receive joy and satisfaction for your labors.

Sincerely yours,



C. Dean Packer, Director
Church Service

cc: Bishop Clark Yospe
Edgehill 2nd Ward

College seeks information for its history

The 105-year history of LDS Business College and its preceding institutions is being prepared by Dr. Lynn M. Hilton as a Church service project. The project, which is more than one-third completed, is being handicapped by lack of information for the years 1931 through 1947, said college Pres. Kenneth H. Beesley.

Records from those years are missing, including faculty lists, class schedules, and school catalogs. If anyone has any documents or memories of LDS Business College for these years, please write to: History Project; LDS Business College; 411 E. South Temple; Salt Lake City, Utah 84111-1392.

APPENDIX G
 "GOLD AND BLUE"
 COLLEGE SONG



JAMES WILLIAM WELCH (1871-1924)
 WROTE THE TEXT OF THE SCHOOL
 SONG "GOLD AND BLUE" ABOUT 1901
 WHILE ATTENDING LDS COLLEGE.

The Gold and Blue.

WELCH.

E. P. KIMBALL.

1. Blue are the skies that reach above us, Blue is the lake at the mountain feet,
 2. Blue are the waves our navies ride, Blue is the field on our banner blest,

Golden the grains our mountains yield, Gold-on the fields of ripening wheat.
 Gold-on the shores of Western lands, Gold-on the sun-set in the West.

CHORUS.

We'll sing hurrah for the Gold and Blue, Sing loud and let its praises ring; To our

dear Gold and Blue we ever will be true: Hip, hurrah! for the Gold and Blue!

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